THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Two Men on the Scaffold in North Carolina—The Governor Telegraphed to for a Respite—The Criminals Wait Five Minutes with the Rope Around their Necks—It Comes at Last.

From the Weldon (N. C.) News, May 29.

Yesterday being the day for the execution of Gus. Baker and Jim. Thomas, two Wade Ditcher murderers, at Halifax, early in the day crowds of blacks and a goodly number of whites commenced assembling in the town of Halifax, with the vain hope of seeing the execution. The murder is acknowledged to have been a most atrocious one, and as the guilt of the parties was not questioned, but little or no sympathy was manifested on any hand. All the preparations necessary for the hanging had been made, an enclosure some fifteen feet high having been erected in front of the jail, with a rough but substantial scaffold erected at the southern side of it.

Up to Thursday the prisoners had entertained some hopes of a respite or a commutation of the sentence, but upon the arrival of the respite for George Bayline, and refusal of the Governor to interfere in the execution of the sentence upon Baker and Thomas, the two latter resigned all hope; but the manner of expressing their feelings was rather strange, for, instead of complaining of his own fate, Baker lost sight of this, and heaped curses loud and bitter upon George Bayline (who was occupying a different cell), and said there was no justice in hanging him and Thomas, and respiting Bayline, when all three were convicted on the same evidence. Such were his feelings that we think he would have murdered Bayline had the opportunity been offered. His appearance was that of a demon, and exhibited the true character of the man. The cause of this hatred against Bayline springs from the confession made by the latter a few days since, and which they declare to be false. Thursday night they spent in endeavoring to court sleep, but without effect, except in one instance Thomas slept for a few moments, from which he was aroused as if from a terrible dream. Friday morning came, and, as far as they knew, they witnessed for the last time the sun gladden the earth with its rays. Breakfast was served them, but they ate nothing, only drinking a cup of coffee. Baker asked for a julep, which was furnished him, and he drank "the health and long life" of those around him. Between the hours of 12 and 1 the execution was to take place; 11 o'clock arrived, and with it a despatch from Governor Holden's secretary at Raleigh demanding that the prisoners be not hung until Friday, the 4th of June next, stating that the respite would be forwarded by mail. Sheriff John A. Reid refused to acknowledge this despatch as official, and so telegraphed Holden's secretary. Shortly after 12 o'clock a second despatch was received from Raleigh, requesting the Sheriff to stay the execution to the last moment; that Governor Holden, who was in Baltimore, had again been telegraphed to. At 12½ o'clock the Sheriff arrived at the jail grounds, and proceeded to arrange for the execution. During this time the excitement had been intense, owing to the various despatches, and the probabilities as to whether the sheriff would recognize any despatch as valid. The respite which came in the morning was in answer to an urgent request from Mr. A. Conigland, one of the prisoners' counsel (but which application was made without the knowledge of the prisoners themselves), who desired that time should be given Gus Baker to see a Catholic priest, he (Baker) having expressed an earnest desire to have one with him before being executed, Mr. Conigland having telegraphed Governor Holden early yesterday morning. But the sheriff having declared his intention to hang them, regardless of Horner's telegram, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Conigland, accompanied by two ladies, visited the prisoners' cell and read the services of the Catholic Church to them, and praying with them, until interrupted by the entrance of Deputy Sheriff Horace Reid, the rites of baptism being administered after the prisoners were tied. The announcement that the hanging was about to take place caused the swaying masses outside to press against the wall and move to and fro—only some fifty witnesses being inside, including several members of the press, physicians, and the number allowed by law.

The prisoners were then led forth into the yard, and walked, apparently cool, upon the scaffold. Baker was dressed in white pants, white shirt, and white gloves; Thomas in the same manner, with the exception of colored pants. Sheriff Reid, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Horace Reid, then adjusted the ropes around their necks, placed the caps over their faces, and death seemed inevitable. But a few minutes remained until the expiration of the time allotted, and the Sheriff declared his intention of waiting five minutes to see if any further despatches should come. At this juncture the prisoners' counsel claimed that the time had expired, and declared that the prisoners could not be hung after that time without a positive violation of the law, and that by so doing the sheriff would lay himself liable. The sheriff's own time wanted nine minutes of one, and many bystanders sustained him. Considerable excitement prevailed, the sheriff avowing his determination to hang the prisoners within the time which his watch called for; but when this matter was being warmly discussed, the prisoners in the meantime standing ready to be launched into eternity, wanting only the knocking from beneath them the prop which held their life as if by a thread, a despatch came in from Governor Holden, worded as follows:—

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28, 1869.—*To the Sheriff of Halifax County, N. C.*—In response to the urgent request of Mr. Conigland, the criminals, Thomas and Baker, are hereby respited until the 4th day of June next, on which day they will be executed.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina.

The Sheriff at once declared his intention to recognize this despatch, and this of course put an end to the dispute—though the excitement was but little abated—a pistol being fired at the moment (claimed to be accidental) by Representative Hays, who had brought the despatch in. Some one in the crowd outside cried, "Come down, Baker!" to which Baker responded (recognizing the voice), "Oh my, Dudley, thank God." The prisoners were then released from their cap and rope, and quietly conducted back into their cell—to be executed on Friday next, for the murder of Wade Ditcher in this place, unless again they receive Executive clemency, which is by no means probable. In the meantime a priest will be sent for to administer the proper rites to the condemned. And thus ended what came near being an execution, forming in its details one of the most singular events we have ever witnessed.

REMARKABLE DISINTERESTEDNESS.

What an English Capitalist Says of Our Bonds.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* contains the following:—

An extraordinary case has come to the knowledge of the Treasury Department. It is not exactly a case of conscience, but a remarkable instance of justice from one of her Majesty's loyal subjects. An Englishman, formerly a member of Parliament, has written to Secretary Boutwell, saying that he is a holder of one Government bond to a certain amount which bears six per cent. interest. He says that this is a higher rate of interest than the Government ought to pay; that three per cent. is quite enough, and in proof of his sincerity he encloses a $1000 bond and some coupons, amounting in the aggregate to about $1500, for the purpose of reducing the interest to three per cent., in accordance with his idea of justice.

Since sending this enclosure he has written another letter asking to exchange his six per cent. bonds for bonds bearing three per cent., and reiterating his conviction that our Government ought not to pay interest to exceed that rate. Secretary Boutwell has written to him and invited him to visit this country, with a view to a conference upon a subject in which he has taken such an extraordinary interest, and in a direction so contrary to his own. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance, and unless it can be accounted for upon the theory that it is the inauguration of a plan to pay off Alabama damages without the bother of Government negotiations, the solution of the mystery will have to be deferred until the arrival of the honest ex-Parliamentarian.

THE LONDON "TIMES."—The *Times* is now printed by new machinery so perfect and so simple that it takes but one engineer and three laborers to print off the whole edition of the *Times*. The principle of the machine is that the paper is not cut into sheets before it is printed, but is brought to the machine in a long roll. It passes through the machine, is printed on both sides, and is divided as it passes out, the whole process being automatic. The idea has long been worked at by engineers, but has only lately been practically carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald, the engineer who has charge of the whole *Times* machinery. The new machine is called the Walter Press, in honor of the chief proprietor of the *Times*. It will quite supersede the Hoe machine, and is an improvement upon the admirable French Marinoni machine upon which the *Echo* is printed.—*Court Journal.*

—The Countess of Derwentwater has again "squatted" on her ancestral estates.

—Carlotta's latest whim is not to sleep in a room where a single window is closed.

—King William, of Prussia, is seventy-two years old, and reads without spectacles.

MINISTER BASSETT.

His Interview with President Grant Yesterday—The Latter Gives His Views on Annexation.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondence of yesterday contains the following:—

Mr. E. D. Bassett (colored), our new Minister to Hayti, arrived here to-day and had interviews with the President, Secretary Fish, Senator Sumner, and your correspondent. Bassett, though belonging to what young Douglass calls "a despised race," is a man of considerable parts. He is good looking, apparently well educated, quite polished in manners, well posted about political matters, and seems to have thoroughly fitted himself for the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the first colored diplomatic representative of the United States. With all these good qualities he combines a rare modesty which nicely distinguishes between servility to "the white trash," and that undue assumption which so often characterizes the conduct of men suddenly elevated.

"I am going to see President Grant," said he to your correspondent, "and I confess it will be an ordeal a little trying to me. Some men like notoriety of that kind, but I am not one of them. I am only a poor Yankee, and don't care to make myself remarkable." "In what part of the country were you born?" asked your correspondent. "Connecticut, sir, in Litchfield," where, strange to say, besides the present Minister to Hayti, John Brown and the Seymours were also born. Mr. Bassett then proceeded to say that he had already had a short interview with the President who received him graciously and appointed a later hour in the day for a longer talk, stating that he desired to see him when they could be more secluded. "I told the President I had called to see him because I had heard he wished to say something to me before my departure to Hayti. I said him that I had general written instructions from Secretary Fish, but supposed he might like to give me some special instructions. He smiled and said 'No, he had not,' but in such a way that I inferred that he really had something special to say."

Of the second interview with the President I will endeavor to give you an account, also in Mr. Bassett's own words:—"When I went into Mr. Grant's office I found him talking with Mr. Creswell, both sitting down, and both smoking cigars. (Here Bassett smiled.) They both received me pleasantly, and I was given a cigar by Mr. Grant, the remains of which I still have (exhibiting a cigar stump). Our conversation was free and cordial. Mr. Grant asked me several questions about the resources of Hayti, its history, customs of the people, etc., which I answered as well as I knew how. Mr. Grant opened a map of the West Indies as big as that table, and referred to it. During our conversation Mr. Creswell also examined a cyclopedia regarding some points that arose. The President was very emphatic, and at the same time very cautious in expressing himself about the policy of annexation. He said his own views were in favor of such policy, but that he thought in all cases the people of a country to be annexed should first show themselves anxious for union with us, and that then it would be a subject for the consideration of our Government. You see he was very careful in his expression on that subject, saying that even after a people showed themselves favorable to annexation it would still be a question for our consideration. He said he had no particular instructions to give me. I told him I could only bring to the office with which he had honored me patriotism, honesty, fidelity, and industry. He replied that he felt there could be some advantage to be derived from my appointment to Hayti; that being accredited to the people of the same race as myself I would be received with more cordiality, and be enabled perhaps to be of more service to the United States. I told him I had assurances that I would be well received. The interview, I suppose, occupied altogether about three-quarters of an hour."

Mr. Bassett, in reply to several questions from your correspondent, related other things that occurred at the interview; but as they were not of much account, they are omitted. The above is substantially what occurred. At his interview with Secretary Fish he was told that there were several claims against the Haytien Government, but that they were not in such a shape as to require a demand for settlement. The services of the United States Minister would simply be used in the way of friendly mediation. Mr. Bassett informed your correspondent that he would sail from New York for Hayti next Thursday, and requested that if anything should be published about his conversation with Grant that it should only be very general. But as the interview is somewhat important, from the fact that Mr. Bassett is the first colored ambassador from the United States, and as nothing related above is to the discredit either of the President or of Minister Bassett, I have sent you the above account even at the risk of being charged with violating confidence, as Horace would say, "just once."

GRANT.

What is Now Said of His Policy.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* is one of the few fortunate men who can felicitate themselves in having an "inside view" of Grant's policy. He has come to the conclusion that the President desires full and lasting peace. To the propositions that our Government should seize Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, the correspondent makes this response:—

To all these the administration has but one answer:—Let us have peace. To those who want Lower California and the right of way through Mexico; to those who want Cuba and San Domingo; to those who want Canada and a war with England, the President says, by his actions at least: Gentlemen, the nation needs rest. It has had war enough. The reconstruction of the South is a gigantic task. The national expenses were plunging us into bankruptcy; we must have time to institute strict economy and get the Government organized again upon this new basis of expenditure. The national debt must be diminished; we cannot increase it and answer to the people for it. Our policy with all foreign nations must be peace unless they insult us, and then of course it will be war. But they must be the aggressors. Annexation, North or South, must wait on reconstruction; on the institution of economical measures of government; on the reduction of our debt; on the solution of the Indian problem, which involves all the interests of our Great West, and the condition of the National Treasury as well. Let us withdraw our eyes from all other lands and work together earnestly to repair the countless breaches of the war, and develop the empire we have, before accepting the burdens which the acquisition of more will bring.

MASSACHUSETTS.

She is Bothered with a Bad Legislature.

Pennsylvania, according to the Boston *Transcript*, is not the only State that has had to deal with a corrupt Legislature. As will be seen by this editorial extract from that paper, Massachusetts is, in this respect, no better off than her neighbors:—

The Legislature has now been in session five months, and it is a remarkable fact that nearly all the important measures are to be acted on. The liquor law is apparently no nearer a finality than it was two months ago. But what is remarkable is that the measures so important to the business community have scarcely been discussed at all. There has been plenty of talk about cider and lager beer, and the marchings and countermarchings on the novel subject of prohibition have all along excited the mirth or moved the indignation of the public, and the tremendous efforts of the smelling committee to find out whether past Legislatures have been entirely pure, have been exhausting to the weak and irritating to the strong. But any great measures for developing the resources of the Commonwealth in order to diminish the rate of taxation—any efforts for substantial economy in the expenditures—any serious endeavor to cheapen transportation in order to compete with other places—as to all these there has really been nothing accomplished; and if anything is to be proposed, it will be in the hurry of the close of the session, if indeed there is to be any close. It is now whispered round that some of the delay in these matters has been in order to have certain committees sit in the recess. We rather think this feather will break the camel's back. The idea that half a year is not enough for committees to examine subjects and make reports, but that the people must in addition have the State House filled all summer by committees who may find this an agreeable manner to spend the summer near the seashore, is a little too much. Why not make the legislative sessions perpetual?

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Nearly One Hundred Cases at Blackwell's Island Hospital—German and Irish Emigrants Afflicted.

Says a New York journal of this morning:—

For the past two weeks there has been an extensive prevalence of smallpox among the poor of this city, and consequently a large influx of patients to the smallpox hospital on Blackwell's Island. The epidemic is mainly due to the arrival of several emigrant vessels, upon which were victims, most of whom were sent immediately to the island without landing in the city, by the Commissioners' boat Governor Fenton.

Of about ninety cases in the hospital up to last Saturday morning more than one-half had passed through Bellevue Hospital, all but one or two in the two weeks ending May 29. Week before last about twenty cases were sent up, and last week the following are the numbers passed through the hospital each day:—Monday, two cases; Tuesday, two cases; Wednesday, five cases; Thursday, five cases; Friday, seven cases; and Saturday, one case. None were sent Sunday or yesterday. The victims were brought to the hospital (Bellevue) in the smallpox wagon of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction under the order of Mr. George Kellock, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor. The driver of the wagon, who has been employed for that duty for seven years, says he has never had so busy a fortnight during that time. On the arrival of the wagon at Bellevue the patient is taken out and placed in a small house especially for that purpose, down by the river, and is then sent up to the Island soon after in charge of the nurse. Most of the cases were of people natives of Germany and Ireland, the Germans predominating. There were more men than women, about two-thirds being men, and several children among the number. The seven taken last Friday constituted a whole family—father, mother, and five children—living in Eighteenth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Three were taken on Thursday from West Eighteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Two were taken from No. 111 East Eleventh street, and two from No. 581 Eleventh avenue. With the exception of one woman, who was in a very advanced stage of confluent smallpox, the cases were generally in the incipient stages, a portion of them proving to be simply varioloid. Four cases were taken from Castle Garden by the wagon, and the remainder of the number sent up were found one in a place all over the city. There have been but few deaths, and all the cases now in the hospital are in a fair way of recovery.

SPAIN.

Did She Ever Intend to Make War Against the United States?

This morning the following article is given great prominence on the editorial page of the New York *Times*:—

A statement made not long since by Mr. H. J. Perry, our Secretary of Legation in Spain, to the effect that the Government of Spain had resolved, at one period of our civil war, to commence war against the United States, has excited a good deal of attention and curiosity.

From information that has since reached us, we are inclined to belive the statement well founded. The determination of Spain was brought about by the intrigues of the Emperor of the French, and was based on a complaint that our Government had been guilty of a violation of neutral rights. The 9th of October, 1863, was fixed upon as the day for commencing hostilities, orders to that effect having already been sent out by the Spanish Government. But through the active efforts of liberal Spaniards, devoted friends of our cause as identical with their own, counter orders were sent out by the steamer from Cadiz of September 15, 1863, and the whole affair was suppressed.

In the present condition of Spanish politics it would be highly imprudent to disclose the names of the persons who rendered us this service. They are all now, since the revolution, prominent public men, and their positions and influence would be seriously compromised by a premature disclosure of their agency in this transaction. But the time will probably come before long when their names can be made known and we can award them the acknowledgments their friendly services deserve.

LIVELY PASSENGERS.

They Assail the Railroad Officials.

The *Spectator*, a paper published in Hamilton, Canada, says they had a lively time with a swarm of bees on a train at Princeton a few days ago. Some one had freighted the bees, and when the train stopped at the above-named place, it was discovered that the wire gauze placed over the entrance of the hive to allow the bees air, and at the same time to prevent their escaping, had become somewhat displaced. The bees had made the discovery first, and resolved to "swarm," and make the rest of the journey (to some Western station, whither they were being sent) in their own way. They did swarm, too, and about the cars of officials, who for some time made ineffectual efforts to induce the saucy little creatures to go back into the hive, and be good. A dozen or more passengers, who ran to the spot to learn the excitement, got their eyes bunged up as the price for their curiosity. But all did feel sorry for one bright, blue-eyed beauty, whose nose suddenly assumed alarming proportions. The train started on, and the refractory little creatures, who had refused to return to the hive, were observed on the wing a few rods behind the train, doing their best to keep up, generally coming in, as the train stopped at different stations, in time to sting the brakeman.

Curious Societies in Paris.

M. Lopedier, a French feuilletonist, has written a pamphlet on the secret societies of Paris, which is reported to have created a great sensation, which it well might, if his stories are to be accepted as true. Some of them are decidedly lacking in credibility. For instance, he says there is an association called the "Society of the Trous Judas," which must be the meanest in existence. A Trous Judas is a hole bored through a door for the purpose of watching people within the room, and it is said that an immense number of people provide themselves with gimlets for this purpose. The Society Trous Judas is wealthy, and has an alliance with lodging-house keepers. At their meetings those who have "interesting" reports read them. This precious union has twice had serious trouble with the police, who watch them closely. Another club is composed of cultivated and aristocratic people, who actually believe that they meet while asleep, in dreams, or some equally mysterious manner, but in distant lands and wonderful scenes. One of them told the author that he met their chief, who is a countess, in the moon the night before, and when urged to describe that locality for the benefit of science, replied that "mankind are not yet morally prepared for an accurate knowledge of the moon's surface."

SPRAGUE.

His Letter to Southern Workingmen.

Senator Sprague has sent the following reply to an invitation to address a Labor Union recently organized in Augusta, Georgia:—

AIKEN, Tuesday, May 25, 1869.—John L. Ellis, Esq., President Augusta Labor Union—Dear Sir:—Your note in behalf of the "Labor Union," to address them at an early day, is before me. Being obliged to hurry North, I have declined all present invitations, but will meet you in the fall.

It is only by action—individual and collectively—of the laboring men of the country can prosperity be again assured, and our institutions preserved. I am glad to learn of your movement in Augusta. Being early in the field, let your influence extend throughout the South. The working men of the North are in full action. The platform of union and just compensation for labor is one that all can stand on. In it there is safety as well as success. Faithfully yours, W. SPRAGUE.

A Huffy Postmistress.

Mrs. Kesiah B. Johnson was lately appointed Postmistress of Leavenworth, Kansas, and the local papers say that she commenced operations without a box, desk, or table, tumbling the mails all over the floor, simply because she got huffy, and wouldn't buy, borrow, or take as a gift the fixtures of her predecessor. Consequently, the office had to be shut up for a day, and was not opened until the business men of the city, by a united effort, prevailed upon her to take the furniture, and get matters into some sort of a shape.

—Dickens is mentioned as one of the prospective life peers under Lord Russell's bill.

—Bunsen, the chemist, lately met with a serious accident while performing an experiment.

—The present Rhode Island Senate contains but one lawyer, General Van Zandt, of Newport.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association—The Anniversary Exercises—Cable Despatches—The Rate of Transmitting Political News.

The New York Gold Market—Fluctuation in Prices.

FROM THE STATE.

Ninth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association Celebrated at West Chester—The Exercises.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WEST CHESTER, June 1.—The ninth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association was celebrated at this place to-day. The preliminary exercises were commenced this morning by a meeting for business purposes, held in Town Hall. There are about two hundred representatives from the fifteen regiments composing the corps.

Governor Curtin presided, and General H. G. Sickel was elected Vice-President temporarily. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Major Harvey, Secretary. General D. F. Ruff, James Gwinn, and James Given and Commodore Steadman and Captain Murray, were elected honorary members.

The following gentlemen were elected the board of directors for the ensuing year:—

1st Regiment—John H. Waguer, James R. T. Coates, and W. T. Jobe.

2d Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel McDonough, Captain Clark, and Charles Devine.

3d Regiment—General Visher, Capt. Richards, and Surgeons Collins.

4th Regiment—Colonel Tapper, Captain Einwechter, and Private Lewis.

5th Regiment—J. A. McPherson, J. C. Kelly, and Captain McCleary.

6th Regiment—Colonel Ent, Captain Connor, and Captain Davidson.

7th Regiment—L. G. McCauly, E. M. Hoffman, and W. K. Hopkins.

8th Regiment—General Oliphant, Lieutenant Hart, and Sergeant Abel.

Ninth Regiment—Colonel Anderson, J. E. Shields, and W. Howard.

Tenth Regiment—Captain Howe, Colonel Kirk, E. H. Henderson.

Twelfth Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, Chaplain Miller, Private Lawrence.

Thirteenth Regiment—William Baker, E. Baker, J. D. Yerkes, Artillery Sergeant Hoover, Lieutenant-Colonel Brady, and Captain McClelland.

Cavalry—Colonel Jones, Surgeon Atkinson, Chaplain Beade.

Eleventh Regiment—Present board continued.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The State Republican Convention—The Recent Severe Storms.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The Republican Colored State Convention meets at noon to-day in Douglas Institute. A very full attendance of delegates from all parts of the State is expected.

During the storm last night, a row of fine new houses, partly built, were blown down on Fulton street. During the storm of Sunday morning, in Anne Arundel county, six miles from Baltimore, the lightning struck a building on Joshua Osborn's place, in which were eleven persons, all of whom were more or less injured; some, it is feared, fatally.

FROM ENGLAND.

The London Press on Motley's Reception.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 31.—The London *Star*, in allusion to the reception of Minister Motley in Liverpool, says that it is assured, on the best authority, that Mr. Motley comes charged with a mission of peace and for the purpose of conciliation and binding closer the ties of friendship between the two nations. The writer entirely repudiates the statements that have been promulgated to the effect that the Minister comes armed with an authority to demand an immediate settlement of the Alabama claims.

This statement is regarded merely as newspaper "bosh," the *Star* not having the slightest authority to speak on behalf of the Minister.

Mr. Motley arrived in London at half-past 5 o'clock, and is stopping at Maurigny's Hotel, in Regent street.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 1—11 A. M.—Consols for money open at 94⅜; Consols for account, ex-dividend, 92⅝@92⅞. The Stock market opens firm. United States Five-twenty bonds, 81, firm. Illinois Central, 90. Erie Railway, 19. Great Western Railroad, 26.

FRANKFORT, June 1—11 A. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, 86.

PARIS, June 1—11 A. M.—The Bourse is steady and Rentes are quoted at 71f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—11 A. M.—The Cotton market opens a shade firmer; the day's sales are estimated at 15,000 bales; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 28th ult. were 50,000 bales. The Breadstuff market is higher, and wheat has advanced to 9s. 10d. per cental for California white; No. 2 red Western wheat has advanced to 8s. 10d.; and corn to 27s. 9d. per quarter for new mixed Western. The Provision market is steady and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 1—1 P. M.—The financial markets are generally easier since the opening this morning. Consols for money are now quoted at 94; Consols for account, 92⅞, ex-dividend; U. S. 5-20s have declined to 80¾, and are easier; Erie Railway, 19⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—1 P. M.—The Cotton market is a shade firmer, with no alteration in quotations, however. Corn is a shade lower, and is now quoted at 27s. 6d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Peas have also declined to 37s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian.

The duty of one shilling per quarter upon American breadstuffs, which was one shilling per quarter upon corn and 4s. per cent. on flour, has just been repealed, and these articles are now imported into Great Britain free of duty.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—2 P. M.—The Cotton market has advanced ⅛d., and is now quoted as follows:—Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is firmer.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	190¾	Cleve. & Toledo	116
Ph. and Rea. R.	100¾	Toledo & Wabash	77⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	118¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	79⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105⅞	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	91⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	92⅝	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. pref.	104½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	126¾	United States	66⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	105⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	64⅞
Pacific Mail Steam.	80½	Gold	138⅜
West. Union Tel.	43¼	Market irregular.	

FROM NEW YORK.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The money market has been rather active this morning. Gold opened at 138⅝, advanced to 138⅝, and at 11 o'clock had reached 138¾, and now stands 138¾, with a fair business doing. There is no indication of much immediate change in the exchange market, so that the money market will also be for some days without any very material change. In the stock market, which is tolerably active, Pittsburg and Pacific Railroads are the features. The former opened at 105¾, and rapidly reached 105⅝. It is now quoted at 105. The latter has fluctuated between 131½ and 125.

The Cable Rates.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The authorized agent of any newspaper or association of newspapers may transmit general and political news, in plain language, from New York city, New England, and the British Provinces, to Great Britain or Ireland, at half rates. Points south and west of New York city will collect in addition full cable rates to New York.

THOMAS T. ECKERT,
General Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 1. — Stocks unsettled. Gold, 138¾. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 122½; do. 1864, 117⅛; do. 1865, 118⅞; new, 120½; do. 1867, 120¾; 10-40s, 109⅝; Virginia 6s, 61⅝; Canton Company, 66; Cumberland preferred, 36; New York Central, 191⅜; Reading, 105⅛; Hudson River, 157⅜; Michigan Central, 128½; Michigan Southern, 118⅞; Illinois Central, 146½; Cleveland and Toledo, 116; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156¼.

THE PRESS.

The Late Revival of Libel Suits.

The New York *Herald* this morning ends a long article on newspaper libel suits as follows:—

For some years there was quite a lull in these respects, and libel suits were rather few and far between. But lately they have been revived, and at a rate so tremendous that, in comparison with the demands made upon the press by offended honesty in former years, they were as but a moth upon the smokestack of a locomotive. The irresistible and irrepressible James Fisk, Jr., of Erie-Grand-Opera-Railroad notoriety, first began to have recourse to this sort of rehabilitation of wounded honor, and he opened with a libel suit for $100,000 against Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, and he quickly followed it up by another against Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, for a like sum; then against Mr. Norvell, of the *Times*, claiming another $100,000, and finally against Mr. Raymond for the snug amount of a round million. Not to be outdone by the railway impetuosity of Mr. Fisk, Mr. John Russell Young has commenced about ten suits in different parts of the country, and two or three of them in this city, and two in Philadelphia, each at the exact figure of $100,000—a trifle less would not satisfy him. The *Evening Mirror* at Indianapolis has lately been sued for $30,000 damages for libel by one Talcott; and a case is now pending at Pittsburg, by an ex-member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, against the Pittsburg *Leader*, which journal had charged him with vanity and corruption. Thus the revival of libel suits goes bravely on all over the country. There are now no less than 756 libel suits pending against editors or publishers in this country by promongers who claim a plaster of greenbacks for their wounded reputation, and the total amount of damage alleged to be done to these 756 injured plaintiffs sums up $47,500,000. Who will deny hereafter the power of the press?

—Madame Rachel's case is at last disposed of, and now she goes to prison for five years.

—Five hundred new buildings are going up in St. Paul, Minn.

—An Alabama young lady, caught smoking a cigar gave it as her reason that "it made it smell as though there was a man around."

—The annexation organ in Prince Edward Island, the *Summerside Progress*, has suspended publication.

—Nine out of every ten American newspapers sent to France are, it is said, confiscated in the French Post Office.

—Two local reporters on the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* recently fought a duel because they differed as to the color of an actress' eyes.

—The editor of the Willimantic *Sentinel* is not quite fifteen years old, yet, with a younger brother, he does the type-setting, making up, and press-work.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

Michael Tracy pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. He went to a tavern drunk, and because the bar-tender refused to give him the drinks he blacked his eye. He was sentenced to the County Prison for twenty days.

Edward McAnany pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, and was sentenced to County Prison two weeks, and ordered to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

Kate Johnson was convicted of the larceny of a quantity of clothing from a lady with whom she was living at service.

Ferdinand Elfinger was convicted of the larceny of eight chickens from Mr. Catherwood, of Germantown. Recent possession after the theft was the evidence against him.

Rose McLaughlin, a young woman of abandoned appearance, was convicted of larceny and assault and battery. She pawned clothing belonging to various members of her mother's family, and finally struck an old uncle of hers upon the head with a cane. As she appears to be sadly addicted to the use of rum, perhaps this conviction will be for her good.

William J. Reynolds, colored, was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill. It appeared that he entertained a deadly hatred to a colored man who had accepted the position of driver of the city dog-cart, and attempted to raise a mob to execute him from the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary streets, but failing in this he himself attacked him with a knife and inflicted several severe stabs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 1, 1869.

The progress of the local money market has been steady for the last six weeks in the direction of perfect ease, and it is gratifying to notice a continuance of the same favorable feature. The statement of the past week's transactions is very satisfactory, showing an increase in legal tenders of $397,939 and in deposits of $751,023, but for the first time we notice a falling off in the loans of $150,890 compared with the previous week. This latter feature reflects the apathy in trade circles, at the same time indicating the plethoric condition of the market.

At no time during the past six weeks have the loans kept even pace with the deposits, and the positive decrease the past week is a very significant and unfavorable symptom. If this condition continues we do not see how the rates now ruling for loans and discounts can be sustained. These rates, as we noticed yesterday, have been very fluctuating during the past two weeks, but we do not feel justified in changing our former quotations.

Government stocks are quite dull, but prices have advanced since the opening. Gold is quite firm, the market opening at 138¾, and at 12 M. sales were made at 138¾.

The stock speculation for a rise still continues, and prices at the opening were in advance of the closing quotations last evening. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s sold at 100 for the new issues, interest off. Lehigh gold loan sold at 99½.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but higher, selling at 50 3-16. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad also improved, selling at 31½@31¾, b.o.; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 58¼; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 128; and Minehill Railroad at 55½.

Canal stocks were held with increased firmness. Lehigh Navigation sold at 37½@37¾, b.o., and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20¾@20¾, an advance of ¾.

Bank shares were without essential change. Sales of North America at 240; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 119½; and Mechanics' at 33½.

In Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122½@122⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 122¾@122⅝; do. 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1865, 118⅝@119; do. July, 1865, 120@120¼; do. July, 1867, 120@120⅛; do. July, 1868, 120@120¾; 5s, 10-40, 109¾@109⅞. Gold, 138⅞@138¾.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	139⅜	11·07 A. M.	138⅜
11·00 "	138⅜	12·15 P. M.	138⅜

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 122⅛@122¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122¾; do., 1864, 117½@117¾; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅞@119⅛; do., July, 1865, 120¼@120⅜; do., 1867, 120⅛@120¾; do., 1868, 120¾@120⅝; 10-40s, 109⅛@109¾. Pacifics, 107⅛@107⅝. Gold, 138¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 5-20s,64 cp.	117	2 sh Cam & Am R.	
$1000 City 6s, New		s5wn	126
c&p.	99⅝	2 sh Minehill R.	55⅝
$1000 do c&p.	100	12 do	58
$1000 Alle Co 6s	77	100 sh Phil & E R.	31⅝
$5000 Phila & E 7s	89¾	100 do b30.	31⅝
$4000 Sch N 6s, '82-'65	69	100 do	31⅞
$1000 do c.	69	3 do	30⅝
$2000 C & A mt 6s'89	93⅛	100 do	31⅜
$200 Leh R loan	87⅜	700 do 18.	31⅜
3 sh Bk N Am 18.240		100 do s60.	31⅝
9 sh Far & M Bk	119⅜	100 do b10.	31⅜
160 sh Read R. s30.	50	100 sh Sch N St. b60.	9¾
360 do. s10.50	3-16	100 sh Sch N Pf. b60.	20
18 do	50	50 do	19⅜
100 do. s10wn	50⅜	200 do b60.	20⅝
100 do. s5wn&1.50	3-16	300 do 18. b60.	20⅜
100 do. s30wn	50	43 sh Leh N St. s5.	37⅛
100 do b5.	50⅜	100 do b30.	37⅜
200 do. b30.50	3-16	100 do s60.	37⅜
100 do	50⅛	300 do b30.	37⅜
100 do. s10wn	50⅛	200 do. 18.b60.	37⅜
200 do b30.50	3-16	100 do s60.	37⅜
3 sh Penna R.	58	100 do s5.	37⅜
37 do	58	100 do	37⅜
300 do 18. s60.	58	100 do s60.	37⅜
100 do c.	58⅛	100 do s60wn.	37⅜
12 do	58⅛	100 do s60.	37⅜
2 sh Mech Bk	32⅜	400 do b30.	37⅜

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Government market was very animated and the transactions heavy, the facts pointing to a revival of 'bull' speculation in this branch also. Not less than six to eight million dollars' worth of bonds changed hands to-day, within a radius of two bloc

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—ITS PRINCIPLES AND ITS PROSPECTS.

From the N. Y. World.

The *N. Y. Evening Post*, after two weeks' meditation, finds that it is dissatisfied with the grounds of encouragement for the Democratic party set forth by *The World*, and thinks any party is in a bad way for whose prospects nothing better can be said. We copy a few lines from the *Post's* long article:—

"But the prospects of the Democratic party deserve to be considered on broader and truer grounds than these. It is still one of the two great party organizations which divide the suffrages of the country; those who control and manage it hope and mean to maintain it, no matter what changes may come over our politics; and desire to win power, not as parts of some new political combination, but as 'the old Democratic party.' Their pertinacity, and the effectiveness of their system of organization, make their prospects of success of interest to the country."

All that the *World* professed to do in the article to which the *Post* takes exception, was to enumerate some of the *recent* signs of the times favorable to the Democratic party. A merchant may employ himself usefully in looking into his books to ascertain the gains of the preceding month; and it would be ridiculous to represent the result of such an examination as a complete statement of his assets and the solidity of his credit. For the first two or three months after the Presidential election there was a lull, a sort of political torpor; both parties waiting and watching with baffled curiosity, speculating upon the policy of General Grant and the composition of his Cabinet. The President-elect was such an inscrutable sphinx, and the politics of the immediate future depended so much upon what sort of a bird might be hatched from the unchipped egg, that the public judgment was kept in a state of suspense until after the inauguration. It is absurd to pretend that the Republican party had not a heavy stake in the success of the new administration. When the first two months had developed nothing but a succession of blunders—blunders so egregious that honest Republican journals, like the Chicago *Tribune* were constrained to cry aloud in tones of deprecation and warning—it seemed natural to post the new entries into the political ledger and estimate their effect on the balance as it stood at the date of the last settlement. The *World* accordingly collected and summed up several of the new items, and made it apparent enough that they were favorable to the future success of the Democratic party. Thus far, General Grant has disappointed the hopes and belied all promises and predictions of those who advocated his election. His mistakes and weakness are fatally damaging the party by which he was chosen. The discredit into which the new administration is falling is an advantage to the Democratic party, because it will cure multitudes of honest citizens of the hallucination under which they have been laboring, and open their minds for a candid examination of Democratic principles. It is, of course, on the soundness and value of its principles that the party rests all its hopes. But the *Evening Post* has the assurance to assert that the Democratic party has no positive principles. It winds up its arraignment and invective in the following strain:—

"The misfortune of the Democratic party is that it has fallen to be a party of negations. It 'hates the nigger,' it hates the Republicans, it hated the war, it hates the debt; and the summit of statesmanship in the Democratic party nowadays consists of abuse of the Republicans and decrying the blacks. They have been doing this ever since the Republican party was formed, in 1856; they managed to retain power by this policy for some years; but we do not believe they will ever be again trusted by the American people, unless they show themselves capable of something better than this.

"Before they are likely to carry the country in a general election, with their war record and their history since the war, they will have to grow first into a formidable and respectable opposition. At present the Democrats have not able debaters enough in Congress even to put the Republicans on their mettle; they have not the means to attract attention to their principles—even if they had any principles; and, so far as we can see, they are agreed upon no political principles or policy—even if they had orators to state them."

The Democratic party is *not* a party of mere negations; and even if it were, that would not necessarily be a reproach. It is the chief function of an opposition party to take the negative side and bring into clear exposure the mistakes and mismanagement of the party in power. All parties which assail abuses, uproot errors, expose dishonesty, or act as checks on insolent and usurping authority, are, so far, parties of negation. The Bible itself is perhaps the most negative and denunciatory book in the world. The ten commandments are a series of prohibitions, containing eight "thou-shalt-nots" and only two "thou-shalts." Magna Charta was a bundle of restraints upon the abuse of authority. The American Revolution was, in its origin, a movement of pure negation and denial. All the great humanitarian and benevolent reformers, from Wilberforce down to Mr. Bergh, have been mere negationists and assailants. Government, it has been smartly said, is, like clothing, a badge of lost innocence. Its object is to hold human rapacity and violence in check; and as rulers are also human beings, with far greater powers to plunder and oppress, one of the most important and useful spheres of political activity is opposition. It is the constant tendency of power to encroach upon liberty; and while the world lasts the most important service which patriots can render to their country will consist in restraining governments within proper bounds. It is an old Democratic motto that "the world is governed too much;" and the *Evening Post* itself, when a disingenuous partisanship does not get the better of its judgment, gives its practical assent to this maxim. The greater part of its editorial writing is habitually on the negative side; its opposition to Government interference with trade and industry being the most conspicuous example. For such a paper to object to the Democratic party that it freely practises negative criticism is self-stultifying. For any journal to find fault with a strenuous negative in politics evinces a misconception of the proper sphere of governmental action. When governments become so self-restrained that there is no need of political opposition, the world will be in the millennium, and governments no longer be necessary.

In the Democratic organization, there is as much unanimity in leading principles and as much fidelity to long-cherished convictions as is ever possible among large bodies of men when the freedom of individual judgment is respected. The Democratic party is the strenuous advocate of local self-government; and under our mixed political system, it has always been the champion of the right of the States to control their internal affairs. The *Post* cannot say that this principle is unimportant, or that it does not form a conspicuous and perfectly well-marked dividing line between the two great political parties in this country. In the great battle that is yet to be fought between the advocates of State rights and the abettors of Federal encroachment, nobody can doubt that the success of the former will be a great Democratic victory. The Democratic party has, in recent years, been unfortunate in the fact that the just abhorrence of African slavery strengthened the party of Federal encroachment and consolidation. But the Democratic party no longer rests under that incubus. It will hereafter fight its battle on more equal terms. And no mind which is unwarped by prejudice can doubt that relief from that heavy load is favorable to the triumph of the Democratic principle of local self-government.

The Democratic party, both by its instincts and its antecedents, is on the progressive and winning side in all the industrial and financial questions which are likely to be the chief topics of political debate for the ensuing four years. Both the Morrill tariff and the still more absurd and oppressive tariff under which the trade and industry of the country now groan were passed by a Republican Congress. Nine-tenths of all the Republican papers in the United States are supporters of protection, while there is hardly a Democratic journal which has not always been a steady advocate of free trade. It is self-evident, therefore, that the spread of free trade principles which is now in progress, and the fresh interest and activity with which the question is discussed, are eminently fitted to encourage the hopes of the Democratic party.

It is true that our representation in Congress is small and out of all proportion to the numbers of the Democratic party; but we labored under the same disadvantage last year, when a politician so experienced and sagacious as Chief Justice Chase desired to be our candidate for President, in full faith—a faith shared by many Republicans—that he could be elected. He may have been mistaken; but his willingness to be the Democratic candidate, and the desire of many Republicans to vote for him as such, prove how little the party is damaged in public estimation by what the *Post* calls its "war record." And as the war recedes more and more into the past, the misrepresentations and obloquy with which the party was loaded during the contest will rapidly fade out of the public mind. Had the Democratic National Convention made no mistakes last year, the party would either have elected its candidate for President, or have come very near electing him; and surely its prospects are every way brighter now than they were four years ago.

BARON BOZ.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"My dear friend," once said Charles Lamb, full of mystification, to a learned but simple-minded gentleman, "it is whispered that you are to be made a peer." "O dear, no; I hope not; it would not suit me at all," was the reply. "Well, I suppose," stuttered Lamb, "that you cannot help yourself; they will make you a peer whether you wish or not." And off went poor George Dyer, devising ways and means to keep himself from being made a peer! We trust that Mr. Charles Dickens is not in a similar dilemma; but it is whispered that he is to be created one of the new life peerage. Men of letters in England have been made belted knights or baronets; but although titular distinctions of a higher order have been bestowed upon writers and scholars, it has been for political services, as in the well-known cases of Bacon, Brougham, Bulwer, and Macaulay. Upon the whole, we think that a writer whose claim is on the public affection, and whose throne is in the public heart—and of whom is this more eminently true than of Mr. Dickens?—can ill afford to discard the cheery and familiar name which has been uttered by so many lips with admiration or affection. When we would express the one, we use plain "Mr.;" but when we are governed by the other, we drop even this. We presume that nobody has said or written "Mr. Burns" since that great man died; yet it is noticeable that we almost always say "Mr. Carlyle," as if Thomas were a person by no means to be trifled with. Goldsmith happened to be a sort of doctor of medicine, and Johnson was made an LL. D., and so both are known as "Doctors" to this day; although we relieve ourselves sometimes by saying "poor Goldy," and sometimes by writing "Sam Johnson." What a blessing it is that the fashion of making literary lords has come in so late! Otherwise we would have had Baron Boltcourt or Sir Oliver Goldsmith. That would not have suited us at all. We have always thought the "Sir" before Richard Steele's name an impertinent superfluity. It is impossible to forget that in making Mr. Dickens a nobleman all the honor and glory would be on the side of the Government. The fame of that gentleman is established. He has already an estate in every generous mind, and not even in the days of chivalry could the most powerful lord boast such a band of retainers. His are achievements as great as any which ever won spurs or a coronet; his have been bloodless triumphs over cruel wrongs and panoplied injustice; his battles have been waged against outrage and oppression with the pen, and why should he be called to honors which are oftenest associated in men's minds with the butchery of the sword, or with revolting subserviency to the crown? The credit of the installation is carried to the side of Government. It does not make the genius of Mr. Dickens one whit greater, but it shows its own wonderful appreciation of genius in general. It trades in popularity upon his brains. It claims a share which does not in the least belong to it of his hardly-earned laurels. It calls upon the world to admire its magnanimity in bestowing such unexampled honors upon a writer of romances, who has neither conquered armies nor captured fleets, nor even made a monstrous fortune upon the Stock Exchange.

It cannot be forgotten, either, that the honor offered is a cheap one. Admission to a life peerage, while a great hereditary nobility continues to exist in England, will bring but little social consideration, and the real princes will look down upon the mock princes, as baronets have always looked down upon knights. A nobleman whose patent dates from the Conquest will regard a novel-writing peer much as the Duke of Norfolk might look upon a Scotch Judge; and will "My Lord" him as the grandees of Spain used to "My Lord" the new dukes and marquises, while they addressed each other with careless familiarity. Succession is the root and essence of nobility. A peerage without a pedigree, or the prospect of creating one, is a substantial solecism. While it brings no special social consideration, it involves an increased expenditure in keeping up a barren dignity. It does not found a family. It does not make a man an ancestor. He is lower in the pages of Burke or of Debrett, for all his peerages, than the poorest baronet.

Finally, we must be allowed as American Republicans to put in our protest. Mr. Dickens—Charles Dickens—Dickens—belongs to us. He has been more generally read and more popularly admired here than even in England. If we may be allowed to speak with a certain rough sincerity, it shall be to affirm that upon this side of the water we don't like Lords at all. If the Queen would but ask Mr. Dickens to dinner, or butwrite him a half-familiar note to say how much enjoyment his last book had given her, we should be pleased if we thought that the attention gratified him. But we give notice that we shall call him plain Dickens to the end, whatever may be the augmentat ions of his escutcheon.

CUBA AND THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our recent advices from Spain state that General Dulce's urgent telegrams to be relieved of his government of Cuba have been acceded to. He has probably been compelled to take this step by the condition of his health, which is very far from being good; but no doubt the situation of Spanish affairs there has much influence in augmenting the urgency of his request. The Captain Generalcy of that Spanish colony has ceased to be the easy and profitable position which it was up to a recent date. Three years is the established term for holding the office, but a shorter period has been the usual practice for many years past; and yet of the many captain generals who have been sent out from Spain since the time of Vives, who governed forty years ago, every one, excepting only General Espeleta, has the public reputation of having returned a millionaire to the peninsula.

Events which have transpired during the last six months have materially changed the value of the office. Revolution has overthrown the Spanish authority in one-half of the island and made its tenure very precarious in the other. The Cuban leaders have decreed the abolition of slavery, and with this decree the African slave trade, which was the greater source of emolument to the Captain-General, has disappeared. The war of reprisals, as carried on there against both person and property, is destroying industry and trade and driving the wealth of both parties to seek safety elsewhere. With these the revenues of the government are naturally disappearing, while its difficulties daily increase. Thus little profit and few laurels are to be gathered by Spanish commanders, and the hope of succor from Spain is as remote as it was to the old governors sent to the Spanish main.

With this change of circumstances it is not surprising that the once coveted office goes a begging. Months since General Dulce sent his resignation to Madrid, and the place was tendered to General Prim. It was thought to be a good chance to get rid of this factious and mentally insignificant element in Spanish politics; but Prim was too keen to take the bait. Caballero de Roda was then looked to as the military leader best able to cope with the difficulties of the situation, and it was announced that he would be sent. But the situation of Spain herself is too critical to spare for a colony a man who, from all the signs evident in the field of view, might soon be a necessity for the preservation of the home government. A change in the Spanish government of Cuba is a necessity, however, and the Spanish Ministry have appointed probably their best soldier to cope with the difficulties of the situation. The approaching change of command, combined with the advent of the rainy season, will have the effect to prevent much activity in military operations on the part of the Spanish forces, and the new Captain-General will find plenty of work on his hands when he arrives at his post.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU—THE RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have the important intelligence that "Peru has recognized the Cuban patriots as belligerents, and has decided to grant them all the privileges attendant on that character." This solves the mystery of those two Peruvian ironclads bought in this country and at present hovering within a night's steaming of Havana. Peru, in short, means in this declaration of belligerent rights the reopening of her war with Spain, and Chili and Ecuador will back Peru. The opportunity is inviting for a decisive settlement on their part with Spain, and in serving Cuba they will serve themselves. Whether those two iron-clads will be sold to the Cubans or held in reserve for a crack at the Spanish fleet before Havana, the fact will shortly be made known. That those two Peruvian war ships in the West Indian waters are intended for a deadly blow at Spain cannot be doubted, and Peru has had sufficient provocation to justify it.

As for the Peace Conference proposed by the United States, and agreed upon by Spain, Peru, Chili, and Ecuador, it may be considered as dismissed; and if so we may have a declaration of the renewal of hostilities from those Peruvian ships in front of Morro Castle. The cause of the Cubans is wonderfully brightening. Several detachments of warlike filibusters from the United States, with valuable supplies of artillery, small arms, and ammunition, etc., have got into the island. And they have already turned the tide of the war to active and successful offensive operations. Now, with Peru following the example of Mexico in the matter of belligerent rights, the Cabinet at Washington ought to feel ashamed of its timidity and delay, especially with the encouraging and emphatic resolution of the House of Representatives in behalf of decisive action on this subject.

A proclamation of belligerent rights to the Cubans from President Grant would now settle the question in Cuba in less than a month. In fact, the Peruvians may settle it within that time; but what a sorry settlement this would be for the United States! We expect the annexation of the island of Cuba; we want it, and we ought not to depend upon the unaided efforts of other friends of liberty to secure the prize. We say that General Grant ought to be ashamed of this sort of American dignity and decorum. It is nonsense, it is stupid old fogyism, and we have had enough of it. Dignity, the fitness of things, and the cause of peace and humanity call for the intervention of the United States in this business in some decisive form. To avoid the complications and entanglements which otherwise may follow, General Grant should at once, in behalf of the Cubans, issue his proclamation of belligerent rights; for, from present indications, this is the form which, after all, our reparation for English belligerent rights will have to take.

A DIFFERENCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The English papers are loud in their complaints about the neglect of the graves of British soldiers in the Crimea and at Scutari. Our annual floral festivals, which commemorate the victims of our war, must convince the world that in this particular we are more fortunate than the "mother country." Not that we are any more given to mere thoughtless emotion than the English, but our people are more demonstrative and more liberal in the display of their sympathies. Moreover, the genius of our institutions impels us to pay that homage to the rank and file of our army and navy which in Europe is reserved only for a few great captains. And then the surviving relatives of the men who fell in the service of their country feel gratified by the posthumous honors paid to their kindred, while, at the same time, this annual tribute acquires more and more a national significance, and cements a love of peace by periodically reminding the country of the ravages of war.

At the International Congress assembled in 1867 at Geneva, to provide for the better treatment of soldiers wounded in battle, the wise men congregated there incredulously listened, as if to a story of Haroun-el-Rashid, to the narrative of the marvels of humanity achieved by our Sanitary Commissions and the indefatigable charity of American women. Now they will learn that, after having taken care of our wounded soldiers with a tenderness unknown outside the realms of romance, we surround the graves of the dead with a panoply of reverence and love equally unprecedented in the annals of mankind, and relieved from the taint of sentimentality by a vigorous national spirit that knows how to honor the manhood which shrank from no sacrifice, either of life or fortune, in order to preserve the integrity of the Republic.

No such stories about the neglect of soldiers' graves as those which sadden the columns of the London *Times* are to be found in American papers. We trust that the example exhibited by us will have an inspiring influence abroad, and relieve Europe from the hideous aspect of the neglected graves of those who have fallen on the Old-World battle-fields.

GENERAL BUTLER'S POLICY.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Butler's address at Gloucester on Saturday, at the meeting to decorate the graves of Union soldiers, was in the main appropriate and in good taste. We do not see the wisdom or policy of the exhortations with which it closed, to keep in memory the evil England did us during our war, and to nurse a feeling of eternal resentment therefor. England's course, certainly, was not friendly to us—but it was quite as friendly as was that of France or that of Spain; why, then, should she be singled out for such enduring resentment, while other nations equally culpable are tacitly forgiven? It is well established, as a historical fact, that during the war the Emperor Napoleon proposed to recognize the Confederate Government on condition that England would join him in so doing; and nothing but the peremptory refusal of the English Government prevented his doing so. Yet General Butler has nothing to say of the unfriendly action of France, and no exhortation for Americans to cherish undying resentment against the French for this act of her Government.

General Butler is understood to be in favor of war with England, not only as a means of punishing her for her hostile action during the war, but as a means of promoting the growth and enhancing the prosperity of our own country. That question is certainly open to argument, and there is no reason why General Butler should not seek to make converts to his view of the case. The closing paragraphs of his Gloucester speech may be intended to accomplish that purpose. We are not greatly alarmed at his prospect of success. Past experience shows that the great body of the American people are accustomed to take more calm and dispassionate views of exciting public questions than the English; and we have no doubt that they will decide this issue wisely and with due regard to the public welfare.

General Butler not only favors war with England, but the harshest rigors of martial law towards the people of the Southern States for the suppression of crime. We have no sympathy with the policy, or the feeling which prompts it, in either case. The paramount necessity of the country is *peace*, and the growth which peace cannot fail to give us. And we have very little doubt that we shall have it, in spite of General Butler, if not with his help. The duty of the hour, in our view, is rather to allay than to arouse resentments either towards the people of the Southern States or towards England.

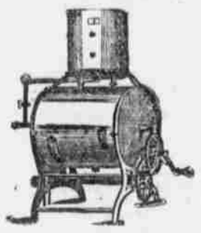
ADVICE TO PHILADELPHIANS.

From the N. Y. World.

The Philadelphia papers exult over New York in their freedom from those disasters which made week Monday such a blue one for New York, but which also—and this is the silver lining to the dismal cloud—enliven the newspapers of a city and make them vendible. There is something like life in belonging to a town which can furnish so many first-class horrors in a single day, and which possesses newspapers capable of spreading them promptly before you in all their awful proportions. Philadelphians escape these horrors, but they escape them at the cost of undergoing another horror more frightful than them all—the horror of being Philadelphians. Surely, every right-minded man would rather come to New York and be blown off a steamboat, or otherwise done to death in an exciting and expeditious manner, than to drag out a wretched and stagnant existence in Philadelphia. Think what Borie, for instance, would have been saved if he had only come to New York and been clubbed to death by a playful policeman a year or two ago. The *World*, in that case, would have had a neat and full obituary of him, giving the facts which were not to be had about him when Grant came to make him a Cabinet officer. Come and be killed, O Philadelphians! and have yourselves written up in laudatory and sympathetic strain by the *World* corps of necrologists. Die, and leap to everlasting fame. To be sure, you may get killed if you stay in Philadelphia. But it will not do you any good. The Philadelphia papers would never find it out.

When anything does happen in Philadelphia, say once in five years, those journals have nothing to say about it until they copy it from the *World*. Witness the case of Hester Vaughan. Witness the case of Twitchell. Witness the case of Forney. You had better see New York and die. You really had. You won't be missed by anybody if you are the average Philadelphian. And if you should be, we will send a copy of the *World*, containing a full, true, and particular account of your last hours, to your bereaved friends, free of charge. And it is absurd to suppose that they would not derive more comfort and consolation from that than from the prolongation of your existence.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and reference will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 18ths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 27] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1] Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1224 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$308,500 00
130,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,300 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	2,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	Market value, $1,130,335 25
	Real Estate	38,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	223,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,150 02
	Cash in drawer	413 55 116,563 78
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1868, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 36 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES	VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR	A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS	SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. F. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas B. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 1 11

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794 Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,251,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 14

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17] No. 838 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof-covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 22tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The new Masonic Temple has advanced so far that a clear appreciation of its magnitude can be had by a visit. Two of the four fronts are up to the commencement of the first floor, and the other two are being pushed forward rapidly.

—The strike of the carpenters is not at an end, as has been stated, and there are about five hundred men yet out of work, who refuse to work for less than $3·50 per day. The strike has secured to all at least $3, and quite a number $3·50 per day.

—An unknown man was found drowned yesterday at the Reading Railroad boat-yard, Twenty-fifth ward.

—The first anniversary of the Home for Blind Women was celebrated last evening at the church, Twelfth and Walnut streets. The exercises were opened with prayer, after which a chorus was sung by pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the blind. Hon. James Pollock then delivered the opening address, followed by addresses from Rev. Dr. Hutter and others.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Joseph McFadden was badly cut and scalded by the bursting of a pipe at the rolling mill of Marshall & Phillips, corner of Marlborough and Beach streets. He was removed to his home.

—Michael Murray, 21 years of age; was overcome by the effects of the heat, and after being taken to the Fifteenth District Station House, died at 7 o'clock last evening. The body was removed to the home of the deceased, Mulberry street, above Foulkrod.

—The store of Messrs. Fell & Bro., dealers in spices, at No. 120 South Front street, was broken into on Saturday night, a side door being forced open, and an attempt made to break into the fire-proof safes, there being two of them in the building. With a sledge-hammer the knobs were knocked off the doors, but the efforts of the rogues to reach the inside of the safes were fruitless. The thieves left without securing any plunder.

—Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in Common Council Chamber of the committee appointed some time since to examine and report on the feasibility of the Stafford pavement as used in other cities. A report was ordered to be presented to the next meeting of Councils, recommending what is known as the "Robbins process" of indurating wood.

—Before Alderman Kerr yesterday, William Reed, who was arrested on Thursday night last, in West Spruce street, under suspicious circumstances, had a further hearing. An attempt had been made to break into the store of Mr. Joseph Orr, No. 1831 Spruce street, the design being frustrated by the watchfulness of the proprietor, and the defendant was seen on the street immediately after in company with a man, and when approached threw, it is alleged, a black travelling bag over a fence, and tried to get away. One of the police of the Fifth district saw Reed with the bag, but the person who observed him throw it over the fence was not present, and the case went over for a further hearing.

—John Myers, who was arrested in connection with the robbery at Mr. C. H. Herchenrider's tailor shop, North Second street, was before Alderman Kerr yesterday. The proprietor of the shop testified to the loss of almost his entire stock. The prisoner stands committed for trial.

—Yesterday afternoon the committee of Councils appointed with reference to choosing a site for the House of Correction paid an official visit to the tract of land offered for sale by Joseph Harrison, at the junction of the Pennypack creek with the Delaware river, containing some three hundred and twenty-five acres of upland meadow and marsh. The committee also visited the "Pierson Estate," adjoining the Harmon property, the "Green property," on the river front, consisting of 38 acres, to which forty others can be conjoined, if desirable; also, two properties in the vicinity of Harrowgate lane and Nicetown lane, consisting respectively of 75 and 108 acres. The committee made an especial examination of the merits of each of these, and did not get back to the city until 10 o'clock last night.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138¾.

—There was a million dollar failure in Louisville, Ky.

—The New York Cuban Fair closes to-morrow evening.

—Senator Wade has received his commission as a Union Pacific Railroad Director.

—Minister Curtin yesterday took leave of the President. He sails for Russia on the 17th inst.

—John H. Gould has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Georgia.

—Secretary Borie has promised aid to the East India Telegraph Company in the laying of the cable.

—The United States Treasury, yesterday, received two thousand dollars for the "conscience fund."

—Robert H. Gratz, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed diplomatic attache to the Russian Legation.

—Ministers Curtin and Bassett received their final instructions from the State Department yesterday.

—The Congressional Committee of Investigation in the Busteed case have arrived at Montgomery, Alabama.

—The roof of a workshop on Seventh avenue, New York city, fell in yesterday, crushing three workmen.

—Michael O'Conner was fatally stabbed yesterday, in New York, by Benjamin Prince, who has been arrested.

—Cubans, in Washington, report that positively three and probably four cargoes of arms have been landed in Cuba.

—The Old and New School Presbyterian Conventions reassembled yesterday. Anglo-American relations were discussed.

—The State Department have no actual knowledge of the whereabouts of Minister McMahon. A rumor says that he is at Asuncion.

—The brig Corientes, of Ellsworth, Me., was wrecked on Quinto Severius reef on the 23d of February. The crew was saved.

—A large public meeting in favor of the construction of the Maryland Central Railrad was held yesterday at Towsontown, Md.

—News has been received at Washington, from Commodore Rowan, of the death of the commander of the English forces in Canton, China.

—Secretary Boutwell will publish the debt statement for May in a day or two. That it will show a reduction of $12,000,000 is, however, doubted.

—Margaret Burns was fatally injured yesterday, in New York, by falling from a third-story window, and it is alleged that her husband threw her out?

—A motion for a new trial has been made in the case of John D. Henry, lately convicted of perjury, and making false affidavits against Rollins, Harland, and others.

—Senator Wade is of the opinion that it is the intention of the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad to make it equal to any other road in the United States for speed and comfort.

—Information has been received at the State Department of the burning of the North American Company's steamer America at San Juan del Sur, on April 11.

—Two men and a woman, servants at a hotel at Brighton, Staten Island, were out in a small boat on Sunday evening, and a squall coming up, the boat was capsized and all three drowned. Their names are unknown. It is said they were all intoxicated.

Foreign Affairs.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Mr. Motley received the addresses of the Chambers of Commerce at his hotel this morning. In reply to that of the American Chamber of Commerce, he returned thanks for the welcome he had received as the representative of the United States. He said it was the earnest hope and the chief wish of President Grant's administration, and of the people of America, to cultivate faithfully friendly and equitable relations with the Government and people of Great Britain. The happiness of the world, the advancement of civilization, and the best hopes of humanity depended on the concord of all branches of the human family, especially on that of the two leading nations, both connected by public and personal interests, allied by blood, addicted to commerce and the cultivation of the arts of peace.

Mr. Motley concluded as follows:—"My most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to further a good understanding, on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor, which are the immutable and only safe, unerring guides in the conduct of nations."

In answer to the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Motley expressed a high appreciation of their friendly sentiments towards America, and assured them that during the period of his office he should endeavor to promote a good understanding between the two nations of the same race, bound by unity of interests hitherto unequalled. The best and highest purposes of both were fulfilled by the faithful friendship of the American people, and the Government desired amicable relations with Great Britain on the basis of justice and a dispassionate regard for the rights and duties of both. It was the earnest wish of America to extend her commerce, but the question of free trade was beyond the limits of his functions, its settlement being vested by the people in Congress.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. A large number of petitions against the passage of the bill were then presented, after which James Maden Holt, member for Northeast Lancashire, made, and Lord Elcho, member for Haddingtonshire, seconded, a motion that the bill be rejected.

A long but uninteresting debate followed, terminating in the refusal of the House to accept Holt's proposition, and the bill passed by a vote of 361 against 247. The result was received with uproarious cheers from the ministerial benches.

WORMS, May 31.—The Protestant Congress, which assembled here to-day, was attended by twenty thousand persons, including representatives from all the States of Germany. The congress, by a unanimous vote, resolved against Papal exhortations to return to the Roman Church and in condemnation of the encyclical letter and syllabus. The idea of the formation of a United German Church is mooted.

VIENNA, May 31.—It is said that Ismael Pasha's tour, which will extend throughout Europe, is for the purpose of determining the question whether the Suez Canal is to be considered a subject for the neutrality of all nations, and for all time.

HAVANA, May 31.—Troops are in active pursuit of the filibusters who landed in the Bay of Nipe, and have captured and killed Manuel Tuarrez, commander of the riflemen. A heavy engagement had taken place at Puerto Padre. The insurgents are massing their forces in the vicinity of Las Tunas. A skirmish is reported near Cienfuegos between the regulars and insurgents.

Dulce's order sending a number of political prisoners to Spain is revoked.

WAR.

In the afternoon session of the New School Presbyterian Assembly, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, delivered an address quite belligerent in its character. He wished, if the report (recommending that prayer be offered up throughout the whole Church for the preservation of peace between Great Britain and the United States) should be adopted, to see it go out with his protest against the acts of England towards America. He thought the whole report might seem impertinent; that this Assembly was needlessly interfering with what belongs to the Government; that it might seem to be premature and untimely. He was of opinion that England needed a sound drubbing from somebody, though he was not fully prepared to say it became us as a nation to administer the chastisement.

After alluding to the conduct of Great Britain towards the Chinese and the Sepoys, he remarked that Ireland stands to-day the monument of English perfidy and oppression. England needs our friendship more than we do hers. He was in favor of peace, but he believed that war was sometimes a dire necessity.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 31	MOON RISES	0 12
SUN SETS	7 24	HIGH WATER	7 19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSON, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	May 12
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 14
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 18
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Ocean Pearl	Southampton	New York	May 20
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 20
Java	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 22
Bellona	London	New York	May 22
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	May 22
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	May 22

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	June 2
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 2
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	June 3
Malta	New York	Liverpool	June 3
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 7
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 3
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 5
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 5
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	June 5
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 10
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Junista	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Andes, Sheppard, Trinidad, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Hermes, Blackurt, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, Bangor, A. Benton & Bro.
Schr Vesta, Waite, Bath, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr R. H. Perry, Perry, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Annie Barton, Frink, Baltimore, P. Fitzpatrick.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. barque Matilda Hilyard, Louett, 42 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Barque Annie Augusta, Creighton, 10 days from Guantenamo, with sugar to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Br. barque Lochee, Wade, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Cecelia Doe, Carlisle, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Challenge, Gulliver, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr John Whitty, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr James L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Barque L. G. Bigelow, from Cardiff.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of May, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:—

	1869. For.	Coast.	Total.	1868. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	1	..	1	6	..	6
Steamships	1	..	1	3	..	3
Barques	31	..	31	23	2	25
Brigs	59	4	63	36	11	49
Schooners	56	701	758	58	815	873
Sloops	..	598	598	..	662	662
Steamers	..	547	547	..	340	340
Barges	..	1308	1308	..	218	218
Boats	..	1578	1578	..	2139	2139
Total	148	4537	4685	128	4187	4315

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 1.—The following boats left for Philadelphia this morning:—

Thos. S. Fleming, with anthracite coal, for New Castle.
James H. McConkey, with corn to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Charles Creamer, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Hall & Frank, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
E. L. Postelwait, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Star, with lumber for Chester.
Fanchon, with lumber to Taylor, Day & Moore.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 1.—Seven light barges leave to-night for Baltimore, in tow.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 1.—The barges leaving in tow to-night eastward, are as follows:—

Bartlett; Board of Trade; Reliance; Young James; O. L. Nims; Major O'Reilley; J. E. Dunham; and C. Dowser, all with coal, for New York.
A. Marcellus, for Bridgton, with coal.
Myrtle, for Newport, Del., with coal.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, at Callao 12th May, from La Paz, arrived 6th, discharging.
Steamship Commander, Brooks, hence, at New York 30th ultimo.
Steamtug A. F. Capella, Crowell, hence for Portland, sailed from Newport 27th ult.
Barque M. H. Culbert, Hatfield, cleared at New York yesterday for Marseilles via Philadelphia.
Barque Emma Muir, Crosby, for Philadelphia, sailed from the Clyde 18th ult.
Barque Vinco, Cameron, hence, at Cronstadt 11th ult.
Barque Woodlands, Higgins, cleared at Rotterdam 14th ult. for Philadelphia, and sailed from Brouwershaven on the 18th.
Barque E. A. Kennedy, Hoffses, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Waterford 13th ult.
Brig S. A. Jenkins, Vaughan, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore 15th ult.
Schr James Satterthwaite, hence, at Alexandria 28th ultimo.
Schr John Slusman, Weaver, from Georgetown, D. C., at Boston 29th ult.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Charleston 28th ult., for Jacksonville.
Schrs M. Ferris, Gibbs; I. C. Hertz, Gray; G. S. Adams, Baker; L. W. Wheeler, Lewis; Bela, Brown; E. H. Sampson, Blake; E. R. Graham, Smith; and Emily Curtis, Curtis, hence, at Boston 29th ult.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, cleared at Boston 29th ult., for Washington, D. C.
Schr W. L. Hilbe, Burgess, at Fortress Monroe 30th ult., from Swan Island, for orders.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Galle, of barque Teresa, at New York, reports that on the night of April 30 he saw a shoal in the Gulf of Maracaibo. It lies in about lat. 11 29 N., long. 71 25 W. of Greenwich. It had from nine to nine and a half feet of water upon it, and is not laid down on any chart known to Captain Galle.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcouated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT Street. 3 4 tf

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1639 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston,
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
125

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1mdp

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 1346 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 208 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.
3 8

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 8 No. 434 RACE Street.

BOARDING.
AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1tf

AGRICULTURAL.
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J
3 31 tf

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 38 S. ELEVENTH Street. 6 6

DRY GOODS.
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE
At 37½c. per yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD BLACK SILKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BELLOWS DRAP IMPERIAL.
DE CACHEMIRE DE SOIE.
DOUBLE CHAIN GROS GRAIN.
WIDOWS' SILKS, NO GLOSS.
BLACK SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

STRIPES AND MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
EYRE & LANDELL.

MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
EYRE & LANDELL.

LLAMA LACE POINTS, OLGAS, BOURNOUS, JACKETS, FISCHUES.
FULL LINE OF SPRING SHAWLS.
4 3 stuth3m EYRE & LANDELL.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
WHITE GOODS
Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES, Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

310. D. S. DORMON, 0
NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE
(Successor to Morriss & Hoffman).
Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.
Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·40.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, $1.
White Goods in great variety.
Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Stripe Nainsook, 25, 25c.
White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.
Spring Dress Goods, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1·25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tuths 6

PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 3m

REFRIGERATORS.
SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.
This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.
We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 2, for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.
They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers, SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
4 15 1m Philadelphia.

CROCERIES, ETC.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUITS,
Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.
These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.
FOR SALE BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEA MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 3frp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3f

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27frp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH
Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

SOFA BED.
HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4f

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN,

AMUSEMENTS.
CHESNUT STREET RINK.
FUN! SPORT! AND FUNNY SIGHTS!
FIRST FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
AND
MASQUERADE ON VELOCIPEDES,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1869.
A large number of the
BEST RIDERS IN THE CITY
have registered their names, and will be present in
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
while others will be rigged
IN GROTESQUE AND COMIC DRESSES.
A GROTESQUE BAND OF MUSICIANS,
with instruments of
"YE OLDEN TIMES."
During the evening a number of
COMIC RACES,
PROGRAMME OF MASQUERADE,
GRAND ENTREE OF
MASQUERADERS.
To be followed by
A DOUBLE RACE
between two gentlemen well known in this city; also as the Police Courts.
BOYS' DOUBLE RACE.
Boys kindly loaned for this occasion only, by the Directors of the House of Refuge.
RACE BY FOUR GENTS,
showing the speed they made on a certain night in leaving Cherry Hill Prison.
A POLITICAL RACE BETWEEN TWO OFFICEHOLDERS,
showing the speed they wish to make next October.
SLOW RACE,
BY OUR MUSICAL BAND.
First time before the public.
GAME OF TAG,
by four Masqueraders—an ex-President, an ex-Trader, an ex-Editor, and an ex-Army Officer.
The public may depend upon having
A GAY TIME.
Persons appearing in FANCY DRESSES will be furnished with
VELOCIPEDES FREE OF CHARGE.
COSTUMES TO HIRE AT THE RINK.
PROFESSOR CHIESMAN'S BAND
Will be in attendance.
If it should rain on Tuesday this Carnival will be postponed to
THURSDAY EVENING, June 3.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS KELLOGG'S
GRAND FAREWELL TO PHILADELPHIA.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that, prior to her departure for Europe in the steamer "La Ville de Paris," the renowned American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
will appear in a Grand Operatic Concert,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2,
when the following artists will assist MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG:—Madlle Alide Topp (the popular piano virtuoso), Signori Boetti, Reina, Susini, Barili, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, etc.
Solos from Rossini's "MESSE SOLENNELLE" will be performed, with instrumental and vocal selections.
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 3,
GRAND FAREWELL OPERA NIGHT,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,
with an immense cast.
FULL CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Musical Directors.....Mr. S. Behrens and Signor Aberle
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra. Season tickets (two nights, reserved seats), $2.
The sale of Season Tickets only will commence on MONDAY, May 31, at 9 o'

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869.

THE POLICE AND POLITICS.

MAYOR FOX'S order to the police, prohibiting them from engaging in the approaching political canvass, which we published on Saturday, will meet with the unqualified approval of all reasonable men, whatever may be their political affiliations. In the words of the order in question, "the whole time of the police belongs to the public." For this reason alone, if for no other, it is manifestly improper for the guardians of the peace of the city to neglect their regular line of duty to engage in active political movements. Everybody knows that when a man takes up politics as a business, he has little or no time for anything else; and it is equally well known that the men who make politics a business are, as a class, men who live by their wits, and, having no other visible means of support, fare sumptuously upon the plunder which they extract from the public crib.

Aside from this, however, it is only by the strict enforcement of such an order as that just issued that we can possibly be blessed with a non-partisan police. Under the system of corruption and incompetency which has come into vogue in this country, the occupant of every public office devotes a large share of his time towards securing himself in the position which he holds. He becomes a mere tool in the hands of more influential politicians and office-holders, and if he refuses or neglects to devote all his energies to the task of building up their power in common with his own, he loses his office by decapitation when it is held by appointment, or by a failure to secure a renomination when he is elected directly by the people. The police force of a large and populous city like Philadelphia are capable in this way of accomplishing a great deal of mischief, of lending valuable assistance to iniquitous schemes for perverting the will of the people, and of exercising over the result of an election a far greater influence than is due to their individual merit and their standing in the community, aside from that given to them by their badge of office. We believe that Mayor Fox has issued this order in entire good faith, and that it is his serious intention to enforce it strictly, both in letter and in spirit. If such should be the case, he will deserve and receive the warm thanks of all well-disposed citizens. The only cause for regret is that the police force, as well as the occupants of all other public positions, cannot be deprived even of their votes during the time of their service to the State. This principle obtains to some extent in England, and if it could be successfully introduced into this country it would be productive of the best results in promoting efficiency, honesty, and impartiality in the administration of our public affairs.

IS ANNA E. DICKINSON A DEMOSTHENES?

WE regret exceedingly that so amiable a personage as Miss Anna E. Dickinson should have taken in ill-temper the complimentary notice which we gave in advance of her performance last night. The prevailing taste is peculiar, and we have no disposition to underrate her power to gratify it. The age which delights in the daring feats of the trapeze women, the opera bouffe, the ballet, and the blonde burlesque actresses, finds in her vixenish diatribes the fitting intellectual counterpart of its other favorite amusements. She possesses, in an eminent degree, the remunerative talent of drawing a crowd, and while the dollars continue to pour in at the ticket office, she can well afford to snap her fingers at captious critics, and denounce them as creatures beneath her sovereign contempt. With a keen eye to the main chance, she can even turn them to advantage, because each new object of assault adds to the piquancy of her discourse; and, when her audiences grow weary of denunciations of mankind in general, they can be refreshed by attacks upon individuals in detail. It seems, however, that she is aggrieved because we no longer regard her as a Demosthenes or a Cicero. Sad and shameful as the confession may be we fear that we are scarcely prepared to rank her in the category of the great orator-statesmen of the world. We are ready to acknowledge that she may equal, in invective, the most abusive of declaimers. She may have fought the Rebels—with her tongue—as ferociously as Cicero fought Cataline, and her attacks upon Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH may have been as sharp as the thrusts Demosthenes gave to his enemies. But Cicero and Demosthenes were capable of advising, aiding, and serving their country; and the one talent which Miss Dickinson possesses, in common with her exemplars, by no means entitles her to rank as their equal in other respects. She has made terrible blunders in the use of her powers when she seriously strove to influence practical affairs (as, for instance, in 1864, in opposing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and advocating Fremont, and, in 1868, in opposing General Grant and advocating Chase); and when a sharp tongue is not under the command of a good judgment, it is a two-edged sword that generally does more harm than good. Nevertheless, as the public goes to hear Anna for the purpose of being entertained and amused, and not to receive instruction, she can retain her present position as a popular lecturer without doing much mischief, and console herself with the reflection that while crowds will flock to hear and applaud her, her conscience need not be burdened with the fear that she seriously influences public opinion.

As for her new topic of "Woman's Suffrage," it is discussed by some writers and speakers in a style that deserves respect, but she treats it mainly as a pretext for assailing mankind, and as men are willing to pay roundly for the privilege of hearing themselves abused in good set terms. It matters little to the advocate what becomes of the cause; and she can be as indifferent to its final triumph as lawyers are to the termination of a protracted suit in chancery. She scarcely ever attempts to convince; she presents no arguments which are worth combatting; but as her popularity is largely due to her avoidance of serious discussion, she displays acuteness in the practice of her profession, and the fate of the Women's Rights agitation is a secondary matter. It was not in this spirit or in this manner that Cicero and Demosthenes appealed to their countrymen on the current questions of their day; and heretical as we may be, we cannot give up the belief that, in the particulars specified, even the eloquent Miss Dickinson falls far below them.

DR. RUSH'S BEQUEST.

YESTERDAY afternoon we published all the material portions of the last will and testament of the late Dr. James Rush, who will henceforth rank second only to Stephen Girard as a benefactor of Philadelphia. By the generous provisions of his will, the bulk of his property is bequeathed to his executor, in trust for the benefit of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the institution established by Benjamin Franklin in 1731. The most minute and specific directions for the execution of the trust are contained in the will, and ample provision is made for securing a strict compliance with them, by depriving the company of the trust in case it fails at any time to adhere to the instructions of the testator.

The first material point in the will is the provision for the erection of a commodious building for the use of the Library Company, the executor being invested with the largest discretion in the matters of location and style. If Dr. Rush's munificence had not extended beyond this point, he would have justly earned the gratitude of all the devotees of learning and culture in our midst. The greatest drawback upon the Library is the cramped and antiquated building in which its treasures are at present deposited. Better and larger accommodations will materially enlarge its sphere of usefulness and contribute greatly to its popularity as a resort for all the classes of our population.

But, in addition to the erection of a new building, which will be not less ornamental than useful, there will be ample funds for a steady enlargement of the library by the addition of all the works of intrinsic value which issue from the press. Concerning this point the testator has left some very curious provisions, upon a strict compliance with which he dwells with singular persistency. He expressly desires that, while all needed accessions are to be made to the shelves—

"The library company shall never make any efforts to rival the other libraries of America or Europe in the mere number of volumes they contain. * * * Let it rest in a modest contentment in the useful quality of its volumes for the benefit, not the amusement alone, of the public, nor let it over an ambitious store of inferior printed paper flap its flimsy leaves, and crow out the highest number of worthless books. Let it be a favor for the eminent works of fiction to be found upon its shelves; but let it not keep cushioned seats for time-wasting and lounging readers, nor places for everyday novels, mind-tainting reviews, controversial politics, scribblings of poetry and prose, biographies of unknown names, *nor for those teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily newspapers*, except, perhaps, for reference to support, since such authority could never prove the authentic date of an event."

These restrictions are characteristic of the man. His sympathies were with the past; the contemporaries of his active life have nearly all passed away; he felt, as indeed he was, a stranger to the world of the present, unconscious of its true aspirations, unmindful, though not entirely ignorant, of its demands. But no one will lament the fact that he has closed the doors of the Library to the ephemeral romances of the day. Philadelphia possesses another institution, large and flourishing already, and promising constant progress in the future, whose peculiar sphere is to provide for the wants of the community in this respect. The custom of a century has made the Philadelphia Library a receptacle only for the standard literature of the world, the material upon which the mind of thorough culture or substantial aspirations alone desires to draw. But when Dr. Rush issued his edict against the daily press, he fell unwittingly into a serious error. If he had been born a half century later, with the same tastes and opportunities for culture, he would have made no such mistake as has been recorded against him over his own signature. The daily newspapers may be "disjointed" in their style, the necessary result of inevitable haste, but they are far from being "disjointed" in their teachings, and their influence for good and bad upon the world at large far exceeds, and for all time hereafter will far exceed, that not only of the intrinsic works which Dr. Rush desires to have place upon the Library shelves, but as well that of the worthless books against whose presence thereon he has so strongly protested.

The restrictions with which he has encumbered his bequest, however, are of insignificant proportions, when brought into comparison with the magnificence of the whole design. It may, perhaps, be a matter of regret that our benefactor did not follow the example set in Boston, by providing for the establishment of a great free library, independent of all restrictions or associations with other institutions. Yet his generosity has been bounded only by the wealth at his command, and all the specific instructions which he has left concerning the administration of his bequest will tend simply towards securing the consummation of his wishes, the steady enlargement and the perpetual prosperity of one of the chosen repositories of substantial knowledge.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S RECEPTION.

WHILE the British press is still howling in derision at the claims advanced by the United States, and frightening Professor Goldwin Smith, the New York *Tribune* correspondent, and other worthy but weak-kneed gentlemen, out of their wits, a portion of the English people who are immediately interested in the preservation of peace, and who would be the first and greatest sufferers in the event of a war, if the Alabama difficulty is allowed to stand as a precedent, are taking a more sensible view of the matter. Yesterday Minister Motley received the addresses of welcome of the Chambers of Commerce at Liverpool, and replied to them with the dignity becoming the representative of a great nation that is smarting under a sense of wrong, and which will submit to no terms but such full and sufficient satisfaction as the wrong-doer is able to make. Mr. Motley declared that the United States Government desired amicable relations with Great Britain on the basis of justice and a dispassionate regard for the rights and duties of both, and that his most strenuous efforts would be devoted to further a good understanding on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor, which are the immutable and only safe and unerring guides in the conduct of nations.

During the Rebellion we had no more virulent enemies than the Liverpool merchants. They rubbed their hands in glee at the prospect of the destruction of our commerce, and combined with a good old-fashioned British hatred of American institutions a longing desire to again assume the supremacy of the seas which had been wrested from them. The downfall of the Rebellion, however, put the transactions of the Alabama in an altogether different light. The British merchants saw in her a precedent that was likely at any time to be brought up against them, and they are consequently much more anxious to have the matter settled upon a substantial basis than are the Tory landholders who have nothing to lose in the event of a maritime war.

The eyes of the British people have been opened to the real sentiments of this nation, and we have every confidence that Mr. Motley will present our claims and insist upon them with dignity and force. Whether the British Government will choose to consider them is a matter of comparatively little moment, as we can well afford to wait patiently until it finds it expedient to do so.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

THE British House of Commons yesterday did their part towards righting a grievous wrong that has existed for centuries, by passing Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church by the decisive vote of 361 to 247. The bill itself is a model of prudent and impartial justice. While it does away with a great evil that has been a prolific source of discontent, it makes ample provision for all the interests that have a right to be considered, and it leaves no legitimate cause for complaint with those who will be deprived of their sinecures by its enactment.

The maintenance of the Irish Church in opposition to the wishes of a very large majority of the people, and at the expense of those who held with the pertinacity of despair to a diametrically opposite religious system, was an outrage that no other country than England would have ever insisted upon. It has been one of the most fruitful sources of discontent, disturbance, and bloodshed in Ireland, and its total abrogation was the first great step that had to be taken before any other reforms could be attempted. The question now is, whether the step has not been taken too late, and whether the Irish sentiments of hostility to British rule have not reached a point at which they will refuse to be propitiated. However this may be, the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a just deed that we are only too glad to see performed even at this late day.

The bill will now go to the House of Lords, where it will probably meet with a more determined if not a more vigorous opposition than it did in the Commons; but it is scarcely likely, under all the circumstances, that the upper house will refuse to give its assent to the measure. The passage of this bill is the triumph of the Gladstone administration, and it is the most important reform that has taken place for years in the British administration of affairs. What the ultimate effects will be it is impossible to foresee; but the indications are that it will lead to the disestablishment of the English Church, and to the severance of the union between Church and State, which now remains as one of the most obnoxious relics of mediævalism, to the disgust of a large, influential, and rapidly increasing body of dissenters. That such a severance would result to the advantage of the English Church there can be no doubt, and by placing it upon the same footing as other religious bodies, it would be obliged to free itself from its traditions and enter upon the work of evangelization in a spirit suited to the ideas of progress which rule in other matters at this day.

SERVES HIM RIGHT.—We are informed that George K. Reed, whose scurrilous tirade at the class day of the University on Friday last we alluded to yesterday, has been dismissed from the institution, and will receive no degree. We cannot but pity this young man, and we hope that he has now received a lesson that will last him for life. The Faculty, under all the circumstances, could certainly have taken no other action consistent with the dignity and best interests of the University.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BED-BUGS.—DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18tuthsslot

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

THE DELEGATE ELECTION OF THE Republican party in the Sixth division of the FOURTH WARD will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 8, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, at the house of Adam Basher, No. 712 PASSYUNK ROAD.

JACOB L. BAIGH, Judge.
EDWARD WALKER, Return Inspector.
1t* CHARLES SIGMUND, Inspector.

IN AID OF THE MISSION SCHOOL at the S. W. corner of TENTH and SOUTH Streets.—Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, of Boston, will lecture at CONCERT HALL, Chesnut street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, in aid of the Spruce Street Baptist Mission, at Tenth and South streets. Subject:—"Whom shall we trust?" Tickets can be had at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and at Gould's Music Store. 5 22 29 J2

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONGREGATION of the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 8 P. M.

Close of the second year of Dr. WILLITS' Pastorship. Addresses by clergymen and others.

The public are invited. 5 31 2t*

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s]

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given.

HUGH BARR,
5 29 3t* N. W. cor. FRONT and WHARTON, Phila.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address

J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or
5 22stuth12t] E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

FOR SALE.—VERY FINELY SITUATED Building Site on School House Lane, within five minutes' walk of the R. R. station, 18, 13 or 5 acres, to suit purchasers. These properties command a fine view, and are bordered by the lands of the Park Extension and by beautiful country seats.

D. WAGNER, Jr.,
5 22 6t 33 South THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., a new frame House, 9 rooms, side yard and large garden; a very desirable location; only twenty minutes' ride via C. and B. Railroad Co.; frequent trains; also, a number of desirable Building Lots. Apply at No. 26 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 5 29 6t

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

TO LET—A BOX STALL IN A CLUB Stable, near Seventeenth and Walnut, until November 1, on reasonable terms. Apply No. 105 S. FRONT Street. 6 1 3t

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1*

BOARD WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLEman (a merchant on Market street), either partial or full board, in vicinity of Broad street and Girard avenue. Address BACHELOR, Ledger office. 1t*

BOARDING.—VACANT IN A FEW DAYS, Two fine Second-story Rooms, with private bath, etc. Also, fine Rooms on Third Floor, No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 6 1 6t*

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS,
A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,
at $1 00 and $1 75 PER SET. 3 20 stuthsmrp

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FROM

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BIG BUSINESS!
It's a mighty undertaking,
The business of clothes making,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

GIGANTIC STOCK!
Though our sales have been tremendous,
Our stock is still stupendous,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

STYLISH!
Our styles were never neater;
Our stock can't be completer,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

CHEAP!
And the people know the fact is,
Selling cheap is still our practice,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

COME ON!
And we have for each new comer
Most delightful clothes for summer
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

WE KEEP ON!
And we mean to keep on, telling
How monstrous cheap we're selling
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Gentlemen, for the warm weather,
Come and buy our Cool Clothes,
Cheap for Cash.

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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

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SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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The Only Genuine and Original
ALBERT, and EUGENIA,
And a Large Variety of Fine Biscuits,
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We offer to our Trade one of the most choice lots of
VERY FINE AMONTILLADO
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RICH HIGH-GRADE SHERRIES
To be found in the country.

THEY ARE RARE WINES,
Imported Direct from Xeres,
For our own local trade, and which we offer by the cask, demijohn, gallon, dozen, or bottle, at the lowest cash prices.
An examination of these WINES is all we ask to insure the most perfect satisfaction to the customer.

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IMPORTERS,
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WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
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EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
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FINE OLD RYES—FREE.

112	bbls.	Stauffer	1848	102 bbls.	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), November (In heat since manufacture.) 1867
32	"	Robinson	1848	100 "	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), November (In heat since December, 1868.) 1867
40	"	Robinson	1854	50 "	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), July 1867
35	"	Stauffer	1854	100 "	J. A. Bowen, March (In heat since April, 1867.) 1867
10	"	Bushong	1855	112 "	Houch, January (In heat since April, 1867.) 1867
20	"	Johnson	1856	164 "	Monticello, December, 1867, to January 1868
15	"	Baker	1857	75 "	Monticello, July 1867
30	"	Moore	1857	70 "	Mountain Rye, August and September 1867
56	"	Corbett	1859	55 "	Mount Carmel, January to May 1867
25	"	Moore	1858	14 "	Mount Summit, January 1868
15	"	Moore	1860	67 "	Mount Vernon, May 1867
22	"	Taylor (Kentucky)	1861	100 "	" " June 1867
100	"	Corbett	1860	50 "	" " July 1867
45	"	Young	1861	48 "	" " September 1867
125	"	Bell	1861	150 "	" " December 1867
27	"	Poindexter (Kentucky)	1861		(All above Mount Vernon in heat since date of manufacture.)
30	"	Wellshontaz	1862	100 "	Hugus & Co., May 1867
50	"	Moss	1863	15 "	Bortner, April 1867
35	"	Kifer	1863	98 "	Dougherty, August 1867
75	"	Ballou	1864	84 "	" August and September 1867
25	"	Finch	1865	260 "	" October 1867
170	"	Finch, October (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	240 "	" November 1867
50	"	Finch, October	1866	32 "	Mountain Rye, June and July (In heat since October, 1867.) 1867
100	"	Finch, November and December	1866	10 bbls.	Hicks, June and July (In heat since November, 1867.) 1867
200	"	Finch, December (In heat since May, 1868.)	1866	49 "	Fox, June 1867
0	"	Young, July (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	40 "	J. E. Foust & Bro., June, July, and August 1867
85	"	Mears, June to August (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	100 "	Cold Spring, July 1867
95	"	Gerke, October (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	80 "	A. Overholt & Co., July (In heat since manufacture.) 1868
10	"	Marshall, April (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	100 "	Mount Vernon, January 1868
40	"	Fortune, April and May (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	150 "	" " March 1868
125	"	Murdock, Spring (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	40 "	" " April 1868
100	"	Bell, May (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	100 "	" " May 1868
318	"	Finch, January (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867	200½ "	" " May 1868
200	"	Finch, February (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867	25 "	" " June 1868
200	"	Finch, March (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867	200½ "	" " June 1868
150	"	Finch, April (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	190½ "	" " August 1868
100	"	Finch, May (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	150 "	Dougherty, June 1868
135	"	Finch, July (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	75 "	Gibson, February (In heat since manufacture.) 1868
130	"	Finch, October (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	100 "	Gibson, March (In heat since manufacture.) 1868
100	"	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), April (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	100 "	Gibson, May (In heat since manufacture.) 1868
88	"	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), April and May (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	174 "	L. & S. Leonard, Nov., 1867, to June 1868
				50 "	Thompson & Emory, April to July 1868
				173 "	W. H. Horn, fall, 1867, to July 1868
				160 "	S. Yerty, Dec., 1867, to May 1868
				50 "	T. Moore & Son, Buffalo, October 1868
				100 "	A. Overholt & Co., March 1868

FINE BOURBONS—FREE.

5	bbls.	J. Shawhan	1856	275 bbls.	T. J. Megibben, May to August 1867
5	"	Z. Ward	1859	50 "	Gray, Fall 1868
25	"	O. O. O	1860	110 "	S. Gray, November and December 1867
30	"	P. Haley	1861	175 "	C. B. Cook, Spring 1868
38	"	R. P. Pepper	1861	300 "	Ashland, Spring 1868
140	"	T. J. Megibben, April	1866	400 "	Hobson, Spring 1868

FINE OLD WHEAT, ETC.—FREE.

50	bbls.	Young	1861	25 bbls.	Moore 1868
105	"	Y. P. M	1864		

FINE PURE RYES—IN BOND.

200	bbls.	Mount Vernon,	November	1868	300 bbls.	Mount Vernon, April 1869
275	"	" "	December	1868	100½ "	" " April 1869
225½	"	" "	December	1868	300 "	" " May 1869
600	"	" "	January	1869	700 "	Dougherty, November 1868
200½	"	" "	January	1869	500 "	A. Overholt & Co., March 1869
150	"	" "	February	1869	400 "	" " April 1869
200½	"	" "	February	1869	500 "	" " May 1869
400	"	" "	March	1869		

FINE WHEAT—IN BOND.

100 bbls. Dougherty, November 1868

VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN PURE RYE.

Having disposed of our entire product of Pure Rye at Hannisville Distillery up to June 1, we are hence prepared to make engagements for the future. Our Distillery Bonded Warehouse having a capacity of 18,000 barrels, and being heated to a temperature of 85 degrees, or more—all the year round—renders great advantages to parties who wish to store for improvement.

H. S. HANNIS & CO.,
218 and 220 South FRONT Street.....Philadelphia.
48 BROADWAY.....New York.
72 and 74 BROAD and 1 CUSTOM HOUSE Streets.....Boston.
Distillery and Flour Mills, HANNISVILLE, Berkeley County, West Va.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4plm
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Malanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOTTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 3mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address
J. F. CAKE,
20 18stuth* Proprietor.

CHAMPION SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 6p

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson as "Rip Van Winkle."

Mr. Joseph Jefferson appeared last evening at the Walnut to an immense audience in his great personation of the vagabond Dutchman who let the world slide by him for twenty years without taking note of time, and then awoke one fine morning utterly unable to comprehend the fact that he was just twenty years behind the age. If all of "Rip's" prototypes could leave society as he did, and slumber under a spell of enchantment amid the Kaatskills or Alleghenies, or any other mountains where they would be out of harm's way, the wheels of civilization would not remain ungreased so long as they do sometimes, and fogyism in some of our most respectable institutions of science, art, and literature would no longer command a premium of one hundred per cent., but it would soon sink down so far below par value that would cease to be quoted in the market.

This, however, has nothing particular to do with Mr. Jefferson's personation of "Rip Van Winkle," which is the same humorous, pathetic, and highly-wrought effort of genius that it was three years ago, when it was first revealed to our playgoers. Mr. Jefferson has played the part so often that it has become almost a second nature to him, and he gives it with the finished ease and grace that come of long practice, but with no falling off in power and no diminution of any of the finer lights and shades of the artistic picture, such as almost might be expected after so many repetitions.

The crowded house that greeted Mr. Jefferson last evening, and the heartiness of the applause, indicated that "Rip Van Winkle" has obtained a hold upon the public taste which cannot easily be shaken, and that his popularity is likely to continue for an indefinite period. This is acknowledged on all sides to be one of the great dramatic triumphs of our day; it will be talked about fifty years hence as one of the good things such as only are bestowed upon mankind in "the happy days when we were young," and it is one of those performances that no lover of dramatic art can afford to miss seeing.

Miss Susan Galton as "Marguerite."

Miss Susan Galton's benefit last evening at the Theatre Comique attracted a very large audience. The performance consisted of one act of *Florette* and three acts of Gounod's *Faust*, in which Miss Galton had the valuable assistance of Messrs. Castle and Campbell, who appeared as "Faust" and "Mephistopheles." The production of such an opera as *Faust* at this establishment has something of the comic in it, and the attempt is not to be recommended for repetition. The want of scenic and other appliances, the limited stage-room, and other deficiencies, would, under ordinary circumstances, be likely to bring such an affair to the verge of failure. Benefits, however, are always exceptional occasions, when everything is allowable, and when the largest charity is evoked to cover the most glaring artistic deficiencies. As this was almost the only opportunity Miss Galton could have to show her ability to cope with a first-class *role*, we are glad that she determined to appear last evening as "Marguerite." Making all due allowances for discouraging circumstances, the personation was one that can be spoken of in high terms of praise. The *role* is one that is very seldom given in first-rate style, and some of the best singers that have undertaken it have been unable to express all that there is in it of innocence, passion, and terrible despair. Miss Galton sang with much sweetness and native grace, but much of the music is a little beyond the range of her vocal culture. Her acting, although she labored under great disadvantages last evening, was full of fine feeling and real sentiment, and she appeared to have a better appreciation of all the requirments of the *role* than almost any artist that has appeared in it of late; and we believe that with a little careful training, and under circumstances that would permit a full development of her power she would make one of the best "Marguerites" on the stage.

Miss Galton is a thorough artist in spirit; she works hard for success, and we would be very glad if she could appear with a thoroughly competent support and under such circumstances as would allow her to attempt in first-rate *roles* and give her powers full play.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will appear to-morrow evening in a grand concert, under the direction of Max Strakosch. Miss Kellogg will be assisted by Mad'lle Alide Topp, Signori Boetti, Reina, Susini, Barili, and Mr. Rudolph Hennig. Selections from Rossini's *Messe Solonnelle* will be performed, with other choice selections. Six new pieces, never given before in this city, will be performed.

On Thursday *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* will be presented, and on Saturday there will be a grand operatic matinee. Seats can be secured at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Collins will appear this evening in the drama of *The Soldier of Fortune* and the farce of *His Last Legs*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *Sarah's Young Man*.

On Monday next a new drama, by Wilkie Collins and Charles Fechter, entitled *Black and White*, will be produced. Report speaks very highly of this piece, which will be placed upon the stage with great care.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Judgment of Paris* will be performed this evening, and William H. Donaldson and H. Gilbert will make a velocipede ascension on the tight rope from the stage to the gallery.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in *Florette the Cricket*.

AT THE AMERICAN the De Lave sisters, not having proved themselves first-rate artists in the opinion of the management, have been withdrawn. This evening an attractive variety programme will be presented, which will combine a great number of entertaining features.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET RINK a grand velocipede carnival and masquerade will come off this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines' No. 730 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

INDIA SEERSUCKER for Summer Suits,

FRENCH SIDERAND DRILLING for Pantaloons,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELLING for Vests,

BANNOCKBURNS, LIGHT COLORS, for Suits,

LIGHT DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS, DARK COLORS, for Suits,

ALPACA LUSTRE, BLACK, for Coat and Vest,

and a splendid assortment of light French cassimere pantaloons goods, all new in style and of choice patterns, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE WHITE HOUSE PIANO.—The beautiful concert grand piano, selected eight years ago by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House, is now at the warerooms of Messrs. Schomacker & Co., No. 1103 Chesnut street, where it may be seen and heard by those who may call in there.

This firm received the order from Mrs. Grant to furnish the new instrument, and which was placed there several weeks ago, and the one selected by Mrs. Lincoln was brought back to their warerooms.

All lovers of music and admirers of fine arts should call and see this instrument. It has become *historic* and will be retained as a *relic*; but, independent of this, it is the finest specimen of workmanship that has ever been turned out, and the *tone* superior to any instrument we ever heard, as though its use had only improved its musical notes.

SINGER'S RWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
JO. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from 4ce in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
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☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
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☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
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THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
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THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

PARVIN—STEPHENS.—At the Roxborough M. E. Parsonage, May 25, by Rev. H. F. Isett, Mr. HIRAM C. PARVIN, of Conshohocken, to Miss GEORGIA A. STEPHENS, of Norristown.

SMITH—HIGGINS.—On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. M. H. Sisty, Mr. JACOB SMITH, of Wilmington, Delaware, to Miss MARY ANN HIGGINS, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On the morning of the 1st instant, JAMES G. ABBOTT, in the 53d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BOYLE.—On the 30th instant, JAMES K. BOYLE, son of John and Bridget Boyle, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1417 Rye street (Reed, above Second), on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

DOLAN.—On the 30th of May, MARY, wife of James Dolan, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2028 William street, below Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

GILBERT.—On the 31st ultimo, HENRY R. GILBERT, in the 72d year of his age.

SAYRE.—On Monday morning, May 31, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, Mrs. MARY E. SAYRE, wife of Robert H. Sayre, of Bethlehem, Pa.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, as above, on Thursday, June 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHUSTER.—On the 31st ultimo, WILLIAM H. SHUSTER, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Star of Columbia Lodge, No. 70, K. of P., and the members of Resolution Fire Company, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Clinton court (Franklin street, below Buttonwood), on Thursday, June 3, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WAGNER.—On the 29th instant, Mr. PETER WAGNER, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Typographical Society; and 2d Regiment Infantry (National Guard), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

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PIANOS, ETC.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1019 ARCH Street. 4 12 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street. J. E. GOULD,

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.

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6 1 tf 1103 Chesnut street

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T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

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EVERY DAY, AT
TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

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NOTICE.

We have received our Importation
OF
BOMBAZINE ALPACAS.

PERKINS & CO.,

NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

5 13 thatu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

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J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OPEN MONDAY, May 31,

FIVE CASES

BATHING FLANNELS,

AT 25 CENTS. [5 29 3t

100,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS,

REDUCED TO 25, 37½, and 50 CENTS.

1869.

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DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS, THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
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Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
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Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
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Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

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NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of

LAMA AND INDE LACES,

IN

POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
3 27 3mrp SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

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GEORGE FRYER,

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Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city.
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Potomac Mills Hydraulic Cement.

This celebrated Cement is used upon all the public buildings at Washington, D. C., and has been analyzed by Dr. Henry Erni, late Consulting Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, who pronounces it equal to the best Roman Cement. It has been known and used at the South since 1830, and every lock on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria bears testimony to its merits.

Builders and Contractors generally are invited to subject it to the severest tests. 6 1 6t wsu6trp

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AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

June 3, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; superior library and dining-room furniture, walnut and cottage chamber suits, superior rosewood piano-forte, superior oak bookcase, two walnut secretary and bookcases, sideboards, etageres, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; fine hair mattresses and feather beds, fine china and glassware, large assortment of office furniture; superior fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; sailmakers' sewing machine, chandeliers, refrigerators, stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, matting, oil cloth, etc. etc.

Also, superior double-barrel gun and apparatus, made by J. Forbin, London.

Also, superior rifle, telegraphic sights.

Also, superior mahogany billiard table, marble beds, balls, and cues complete. 6 1 2t

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WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

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FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
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New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pipue and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

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IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
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P. A. HARDING & CO.
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I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
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ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

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FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,
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LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
In Unrivalled Assortment.

S. A. & D. STERN,

NO. 724 ARCH STREET,

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FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,

New Styles and Moderate Prices.

GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.

RAPSON'S,

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Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,

2000 ROLLS

Fresh Canton Mattings,

WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

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Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

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And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

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And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

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Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

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Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

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and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
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BUY THE BEST.
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FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

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FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

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For applying either the Wood or Paper Hangings, cannot be excelled. Parties in want of

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No. 1233 CHESNUT Street,

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CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,

No. 830 ARCH STREET.

Cloths and Cassimeres Never so Low.

Opened this morning, from the recent CLOTH AUCTION SALES, and other forced sales, the following lots of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND LINEN GOODS,

All of which will be found to be far below any similar Goods heretofore offered.

1 LOT ALL-WOOL SCOTCH TWEEDS, 62½c.
100 PIECES VARIOUS STYLES CASSIMERES, 75c., HERETOFORE $1·25.
100 PIECES VARIOUS STYLES CASSIMERES, 87½c., HERETOFORE $1·50
5 LOTS BEST CASSIMERES EVER OFFERED FOR $1.
64 SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, $2·25, $2·75, AND UPWARDS.
SEVERAL LOTS FRENCH AND AMERICAN CASSIMERES, 1¼ yards wide, desirable for whole Suits, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, and upwards. Some of above goods cost double our present price to manufacture.
4 LOTS BLACK CASSIMERES, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2.
LOT 64 SILK MIXED CLOTHS, $2; WORTH DOUBLE.
64 GREEN FRENCH CLOTHS.
64 BLUE FRENCH CLOTHS.
64 BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
64 BROWN FRENCH CLOTHS.
64 DAHLIA FRENCH CLOTHS.
Above are special lots, and suitable for present season.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

WHITE, BLUE, AND SCARLET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND WHITE, SCARLET AND WHITE PLAID CLOTHS.
CLOAKING CLOTHS, SUITABLE FOR SEASHORE AND EVENINGS.
CLOTHS SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
WHITE VELVET CORDS, FOR LADIES AND GENTS.

LINEN GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

1 lot white all-linen Duck, 75 cents.
1 lot white all-linen Duck, 87½ cents.
1 lot white all-linen Duck, $1.
Several lots Linen Pant Stuffs, 31 cents to $1.
1 lot colored Linen Drills, 37½c., cheap at 62c.
1 lot buff Diagonal Linens, entirely new.

OUR LINEN STOCK

Is large, and all bought at the recent auction sales, far below the importation cost.

WE SELL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CASSELBERRY & CADWALADER,
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 830 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—64 Pine Apple Cloths, for Ladies' Travelling Suits; also, English and American Water-proof Cloths.
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EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Announce a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

For Gentlemen's Business and Summer Travelling Suits.

Also, a large and varied assortment of
WILFORD'S WHITE DUCKS.
WILFORD'S FIGURED BUCKS AND DRILLS.
BARNSLEY WHITE AND COLORED DRILLS.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES, for Gentlemen's Vests.
NEAT FIGURED LINENS AND DRILLS in great variety, for boys' wear, at low prices. 4 3 2mrp

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Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

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N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu§

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

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NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
29 6m No. 1136 FRANKFORD Road.

"NOTHING UNREASONABLE."

Miss Anna E. Dickinson Speaks at the Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening on the occasion of a lecture entitled "Nothing Unreasonable," by Miss Anna E. Dickinson. She appeared on the stage a few minutes after eight o'clock. The large majority of the audience evidently did not accord with the views of the speaker, as the applause was quite limited. Miss Dickinson spoke as follows:—

Miss Dickinson said:—A criminal—a criminal accused, arrested, arraigned, tried, convicted—has yet the opportunity to speak for herself. The judge, ere he adjusts the black cap, stays the course of law for a brief moment to demand of this human being, all else having been said for her that others can say, whether she herself has any reason to show why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon her. It is, then, nothing unreasonable for me, who am *no* criminal, who am a faithful, law-abiding citizen of the republic, to demand why I, in defiance of justice and right, am condemned to political death. Being one of the loyal and untainted people of the United States, and thus desirous of seeing a more perfect Union formed, justice established, domestic tranquillity insured, the common defense provided for, general welfare promoted, and the blessings of liberty secured to me and mine, and to those who may live after me, it is not unreasonable for me to inquire by what right I am excluded from any part in the councils of the nation, from any share in perfecting the Union, from any effort to establish justice, from any attempt to insure tranquillity, from any opinion as to means of common defense, from any portion or lot in directly promoting the general welfare, and from the use of any legal weapon whereby I can secure the blessings of liberty, I will not say to others, not even to myself. As a taxpayer, unrepresented by any voice or choice of my own, it can be nothing unreasonable for me to cry, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." As a morally and intellectually responsible being, governed by an authority which asserts that it has no just powers over me save those which it derives from my consent; and yet with my consent not asked, and even rejected when proposed, it can be nothing unreasonable for me to assert, "by its own showing this government is a usurpation and a despotism." As a person forbidden to pursue happiness in my own way, this pursuit not trespassing upon the rights of another; as one who can be robbed of liberty by an ordinance to which my consent has never been asked; as a mortal who can be deprived of life by a law to which I have never been *permitted* to assent, it is nothing unreasonable for me to protest against being deprived of an inalienable right. Being so wronged and defrauded, it is *nothing unreasonable* for me to demand of those who support and defend the wrong and the fraud, that they should show cause for the continuance of this state of things. It is not sufficient for them to answer, it has been so from all time; the judgment of mankind assents thereto. For I demur; a feeling is not proved to be right and exempted from the necessity of justifying itself because the writer or speaker is not conscious of it in himself, but knows it lives in other people, because instead of saying "I" he says "you and he." A hard task, I confess; for common-sense, consistency, reason, argument, justice, are all opposed. He needs to be subtle and keen who can make even a plausible show against these antagonists. It is easier fighting for a good cause than a bad one. As a certain great divine hath it, a man may go to heaven with half the pains which it costs him to purchase hell. Nevertheless, it is a task which will have to be executed a great many times. An old proverb says:—"A fervid idea is a sort of gimlet—every year gives it an additional turn." Certain women in this land are possessed with the idea, and are conveying this idea to others, that they are injured and outraged, and are demanding reparation. These women, and the men who stand by their sides, are not those who will be silenced without sufficient cause.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH DEFIED.

A paper published in this city, this afternoon, has seen fit to attack me. When I was fighting for its cause and the cause of the people, it called me a Demosthenes in language and a Cicero in eloquence. Now it is too cowardly to give me the justice that to-day is due me, and will no doubt attack me in its columns to-morrow. I am, however, not to be frightened because the papers see fit to say these mean, unmanly, false, and indecent things about me. Their paper bullets fall on me harmless. None but the silver cartridge of truth can injure me in this cause.

Miss Dickinson then read some extracts from the editorial in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday, including the following:—

"The nation has trouble enough to contend against the host of bad men who figure as politicians. If they are reinforced by the silly and bad women of the land, the republic will soon be beyond redemption. Women rulers have been tried over and over again, but their reign has tended rather to add a new element of corruption to politics than to purify and elevate it."

In response to this, she said, it is about time women had taken the matter in hand and regulated the men. I can stand the attacks of all such pigmies, especially when such men as Garrison and Sumner are on my side.

THE CHAMPIONS OF THE CAUSE.

When Stuart Mill and Lady Amberley, John Bright and his Queen, Herbert Spencer and George Eliot, Robert Browning and Mrs. Jamison, the Howitts and Florence Nightingale, Sigourney and George Sand, Professor Huxley and Amelia Edwards, Phillips and Mrs. Stanton, Beecher and Mrs. Stowe, Sumner and Grace Greenwood, Tilton and Harriet Prescott, Bishop Simpson and Mrs. Mott, Gerrit Smith and Mrs. Child, Curtis and Alice Carey, Whittier and Mrs. Howe—when such men and women as these back the guns, look out for heavy cannonading, and for a fight that will be no child's play to the enemy. (Applause.)

A FAIR WARNING.

Meanwhile I, the faithful follower and unterrified soldier in the ranks where great souls command, cry out:—"You, over there, point your first gun—fire your first sentence of opposition against my demand and the demand of other women for the ballot, and I give fair warning that I am not to be frightened by hard words and ugly names, neither bloomer nor strong-minded, nor infidel, masculine nor free-love affect me—against which am I. There was an old prejudice among the Scottish Covenanters that certain of their enemies could be destroyed only by a silver bullet—the leaden balls of slander and malice and falsehood fall away harmless here—naught can injure me or the cause which I here represent save the silver cartridges of truth. So, Messieurs, as the French officer said in the great battle:—"If you please, fire first."

DO WOMEN WANT THE BALLOT?

Useless, you say, at the outset, for women themselves don't want the ballot. False on its face; for why should men deny and women deride a request never proffered? If woman does not want to vote, whence all this effort abroad in the world to demonstrate that she ought not to vote? Well, then, you will modify! Women as a body, as a class, do not wish the franchise; it is but isolated cases that, here and there, are clamoring, in unwomanly tones, and with masculine vehemence, for this boon.

One of two things, then, is made manifest. Either each of these solitary women is a host in herself—an army in her own might—or she must, in the estimation of her opponents, have some vast silent power behind her to render imposing her words. Else how shall be explained the phenomena of reverend doctors of divinity by hundreds fulminating against them from the pulpit; of lawyers by hundreds discoursing of their claims; of senates and legislatures and conventions devoting whole days to considering their arguments and petitions; of newspapers giving more space to them and their doings than they appropriate to aught else save a great present question of statecraft; of the ablest of writers issuing books, manifold, having those and their utterances for themes. What man, ner of women are these who are nobody not worth the counting, a handful on the one side, yet are capable of arraying the world in arms on the other? They make one think of the enchanted tent in the Arabian tales, which could be folded into a nutshell, or be spread out to cover an army. "Few," are they? Every demand of right is made at first singly. "Few," are they? Is it, then, I ask, in accordance with principle, or with numbers, that you judge of the justice of a cause? But the wishes of the many should rather be consulted than the demands of the few. When all women ask, says the *Tribune*, they shall receive; till they ask, they do not desire. Any assumption here? To renounce that which one does not possess is an easy task; to renounce that which one does, may cause the pangs of death. How do you know they do not want it? How can one who has never walked in the sun be able to justly determine whether he desires or does not desire its comforting warmth and light? "Do you wish freedom?" said the master to the idle, happy, thoughtless house-servant; to the beaten, bleeding, outraged plantation slave. "No!" they cried; "No!" Will you to-day resume your chains? Will you to-day resume servitude? Will you to-day renounce the rights of freemen for the most luxurious case of slavery? Let the United States Government ask this of those four millions *now*, if it would have a shout go up that would shake continents to their centre—"Give us liberty or give us death!" (Applause.) When women have for a single election possessed this power and exercised it, and thus comprehended what it is, and then *renounced* it, it will be time to affirm that they do not care for it.

THE LOGIC OF A. T. STEWART.

At present there is as much sense in a woman refusing to vote as there was logic in Mr. A. T. Stewart declining to remain Secretary of State when he knew that legally he never had filled that office, and could not at that time. (Applause). All women to ask before all women receive! Did we wait for every slave to shake his chains in our ears ere we discovered that they were not content with slavery? Out of that vast charnel-house but here and there a door was thrown back, and a fugitive escaped to tell the dismal tale that they seemed dead, but only slept. There were occasionally some sullen murmurs from the outward calm, showing that life still beat in the soul. Yet that one spoke for the many. Because one reached Canada for a thousand who remained behind, making no effort to fly, did we say this one has what he desires, and these thousands are also content. More, did we say 'tis manifest this slave is laboring under a strong delusion; if we but knew it he really prefers slavery—it is better for him and we will send him back? Still more, did we mark his attempts, his agonized struggles to be free, and then seize and thrust him back into his grave? We did—too true, we did; but let us not deceive ourselves here. We did it because of the hardness of our heart and the brutal laws of wicked men. Not because the slaves cried "We don't want freedom; send that renegade back to us." (Applause). Did the Colonies wait for every man in their midst to say Republic ere they established one, or every white male citizen demand the ballot ere they placed one in his hand? No. A multitude cared nothing about the issues at stake; a multitude gave them lukewarm support; a multitude belonged openly to the enemy—yet, one and all—the fight ended—received that which was his due—his manhood. You may not value this inheritance, said they to these, but it is yours to have and not ours to keep. Make the best of it. There are women who are opposed to this claim; who doubts it? What does this prove? That there are human beings too ignorant to know how they are wronged (applause), too careless to inquire, too abased to feel, too selfish to carry burdens for themselves that rightly belong on their shoulders—lost to a sense of their dignity and responsibility—all these I grant, but not that right is not right. Am I to be forbidden to walk a free woman upon the face of God's earth because, being unjustly debarred in person, those about me cry from silken couches or exhausting toil: "We prefer to remain; keep the door locked, and, if possible, throw away the key."

DO MEN WANT WOMEN TO VOTE?

But you tell me not only do women refuse to claim, but men desire to withhold. For why? Because it is not pleasing and agreeable to a man to see a woman engaged in such work, or taking part in such struggles as this right would entail. I reply:—"God doubtless had some better purpose for women than to captivate and please men!" (Applause and laughter.) When He fixed a star in the firmament, did He say unto that star, "give light," or say even praise? When men who are in every way disagreeable to women tell them they are not to essay this or accomplish that, because this or that will make them distasteful to masculine eyes, they probably act upon the idea which Congreve puts into "Tattle's" mouth when he says to "Pure:"—"She should admire him as much for the beauty he commends in her as though he himself were possessed of it." Since women are to renounce their rights in exercising them, though unpleasing to men, what compensation is to be given them in turn? You are not to vote; I do not like it. You are not to hold office; I do not like it. You are not to sit upon juries; I do not like it. You are to take no part in politics or statesmanship; I do not like it. You are not to be learned; I do not like it. You are not to be ambitious; I do not like it. You are not to be self-reliant, self-assisting, and independent; I do not like it. Let this suffice. Do not prove yourself unfeminine by attempting any argument. Demonstrate yourself sweet and womanly by submitting to my will and studying my pleasure, without cavil or comment. My will! How do men try to please women? If we are to be ranked with criminals, pauper, and idiots to please you, if we are to be shallow, uncultured, dependent, frivolous, to please you, by making you thus the superiors of such interiority, how are we repaid?

THE BAD HABITS OF MEN.

Do the men think they are studying our will by their habits and sins; by the filthy tobacco they crowd into their mouths, spit over the floors, puff into our eyes; by the noisy and dirty boots which they creak round our houses and spread over our chairs; by the clothes which they wear for a twelvemonth; by the moustache or beard a week old; by the devotion of half their incomes to club-houses and concerts and theatres and cards, and drinking and eating and boon-companionship and expeditions and pleasures too many to be counted, in which their wives and sisters have no share; by being the fathers of babies whose existence they ignore, some by an angry exclamation from behind a newspaper—"Goodness—*can't* you keep that child quiet?" by coming home at 1 and 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, with halting step and uncertain latch-key—do you suppose women like any of these things? Not a bit of it. But then, gentlemen, you probably act upon the assumption of the poet who, having glorified heroism and courage in many an exquisite rhyme, when the house in which he lived was attacked by robbers, fled incontinently down the back stairway, exclaiming, "It is my duty to record great actions, not to do them." (Laughter.)

CAN'T YOU TRUST THE MEN?

But you tell me this demand is a slur cast upon us; 'tis an imputation that men and women are antagonists; that men, having the ability, also have the desire to oppress women. No more than the right given to every man to protect himself is a stigma of despotism upon every other man. All history demonstrates that one human being never is safe in the hands of another. When the Czar Nicholas was told that his personal character was as good as a constitution to his people—"Then," said he, "I am but a lucky accident!"—and such lucky accidents do not abound as between man and man or man and woman. For the sake of the man as for the sake of the woman this demand should be urged. Irresponsible power, absolute power, is as great an injury to him who uses as to her who submits. Such power, save in the few lucky accidents, makes a good man selfish and a bad man brutal; 'tis a test which few human beings can bear, and which every human being should shun. Whether this power is well used or ill used, it is to be alike protested against. The Czar Peter did much for Russia; it is, therefore, an argument against reform and rights that despotism gave the people of that land civilization. They do not mind it because their rights are guarded through their influence in men. "These women are ours," say you, "and shall we not take care of our own?" Has not every crowned king who has lived and died, or who lives to-day, the right to use the same argument: "Is not this land, are not these people mine? Am I not, in consequence, interested in those that are personally my own? Let their all, welfare—shall I not guard them?—their interests and their rights, the whole history of ignorant or infamous, as I would those usurpations of power and disregard of rights—respond.

NO. LOOK AT YOUR UNEQUAL LAWS.

That proposition is self-evident. Does it need proof? Let any one sit and read the long list of laws which inflict injury, or withhold justice from woman, and the proof is given. Until recently a woman, especially a married woman, suing for her rights in any court of law, has been well photographed by the condition of the old lady who said that she had no counsel, that God was her lawyer. "My dear madam," exclaimed the judge, "he doesn't practice in this court." (Laughter.) She has been without counsel at the bar of a law with which neither God nor justice had anything to do. That these laws are being modified is true; that they require modification is the proof that the influence of woman has not been sufficient in the past to secure her all she needs; that it is better for this modification to be brought about by indirect rather than direct action I deny. I do not understand how a power which is salutary when exercised virtually can be noxious when exercised directly. Nay, more, I hold that an influence which is sufficiently powerful to make and unmake laws should be a power held responsible and amenable to law. (Applause.)

INDIRECT VERSUS DIRECT INFLUENCE.

Indirect influence gains for itself, not others. Direct influence gains for others when it gains for itself. Pompadour and Du Barry were queens of the Kings of France, and the word of an orange girl was more potential with an English king than that of the consort crowned by his side. Yet no woman in all France or England came thereby nearer to political equality and legal justice with the men by their sides. In all ages, autocrats have had clowns and courtiers who were absolute in their privileges to-day, yet were beheaded to-morrow. The favorite was accorded generosity, but the human being, not only for others, but for himself, demand, justice. A woman settled the fate of the greatest state trial of America and the nineteenth century—a mother denied the right to her own child; a miserable wife, beaten and bruised by a ruffianly boor; a wretched woman starving in the streets, while her husband spends her wages at the whisky shop. When such an one, by a silence more awful than thunder tones, cries for the right to defend herself and her offspring, then she is to be answered: Your influence is more potential now than your own action could be; you have more power now than a man. Do you doubt it? Don't look, poor fool, at your own outrages unavenged and wrongs unredressed, but at the amazing influence wielded by this one beautiful and energetic being at the national capital. The millions, for there are millions, of suffering women in America are to have no power to protect themselves, because one rare flower can by her perfume bewilder the brains and sway the judgments of a multitude of men about her. O Justice! how art thou outraged and thy fair name soiled! That indirect influence is more powerful than direct in modifying statutes and enacting laws, I deny. Through a quarter of a century Garrison and his confederates were laughed to scorn for their efforts to abolish American slavery while they refused to take part in American politics. They would convince the judgment, enlighten the understanding, touch the heart. Excellent, no doubt. No doubt, also, it is true that revolutions produced by violence are often followed by reaction, but that the victories of reason once gained are gained for eternity. Nevertheless the cannon of the Revolution was more efficacious than the fulminations or entreaties of a thousand conventions, and the single pen-stroke of Abraham Lincoln than an army of eloquent reformers, though they spoke with the tongues of men and angels, and uttered the wisdom of the Sphinx. (Applause.) The work might be better and more smoothly done by the first plan than the last, might be a fairer sight to look upon when completed by this slow process of a thousand years than by this lightning stroke of a moment. It *might* be. But what of the slaves who are to live and die through the thousand years? The indifferent looker-on may declare the first plan best, for it is wonderful how easy and liberal and complying people can be in other people's affairs. But the slave who is to continue a slave, and be the father of generations of slaves who are to multiply and live after him till the perfect work is perfectly done, till the objection of tyranny is coaxed and persuaded out of the body politic—or who is to be a free man on the spot, though the body politic is a little torn and rent, would probably prefer the latter.

THE DISTINCTION OF SEX.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, we are told. I cannot, then, see how the gun which the *Observer* the other day fired is to hurt us. "They," that is, those advocates for suffrage, "ignore or evade the distinction of sex which naturally regulates the employments of mankind." Life and liberty are not employments, but inalienable rights. Whatever there is necessary to secure and protect life and liberty is as much our right as life and liberty itself. To deny this involves the absurdity that a man has no right to protect or defend that to which he has a habitual right. We are not talking of employments, but of the first law of nature, self-preservation, which no one will deny applies to a woman as thoroughly as to a man.

HOW ABOUT HOLDING OFFICE?

But the right to vote includes the right to hold office, and the right to hold office means an introduction to a new class of employment—a new order of work, for which women are not adapted and to which men are admirably suited. Men are the natural law-makers of the universe, says the world to-day, as it has said through the past. Well, then, I answer, if men are natural law-makers, it is high time they made an attempt to see if art cannot improve upon nature. (Laughter and applause.)

MEN AS LAW-MAKERS.

They have *been* the law-makers, national and otherwise, and what manner of laws have they produced? An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; that has been their law. Murder for murder—wars of conquest and wars of desolation. Slavery and polygamy—rum running like water, unchecked; idleness, vagabondage, brutality, atrocities, murder, flowing therefrom; almshouses filled, poor-houses filled, jails crowded, penitentiaries swarming; the gallows bearing its ghastly load in consequence thereof, a state of society whereby women are driven to sin and punished for sinning, while a man goes free and unquestioned, with no earthly punishment meted to him, though the awful judgments of nature and God go down through his children and his children's children, unto the third and fourth generation. These are some of the laws of men, and their results. In view thereof, would not a little modesty become them, when they demand the unquestioned right to go on alone in the future because of their most excellent record of the past?

NOT GOOD FOR MAN TO BE ALONE, ESPECIALLY AT WASHINGTON.

God saw that it was not good for man to be alone. If it was not good for him to be alone in the Garden of Eden, amid the influence of nature, it is certainly not good for him to be alone at Washington or Harrisburg—(cheers and laughter)—amid the influences of lobbyists, corruptionists, and whisky rings, and the best proof of it is the way in which these men have hitherto conducted the affairs of the nation. Government is simply national housekeeping. Does any responsible woman keep house so badly as the United States—(laughter)—with so much bribery, so much extravagance, so much selfishness, so much quarrelling in the domestic councils? For the good of humanity we need the united action of man and woman in the family, the community, the Church, and the State. A family—if, indeed, the word here is not a solecism—a family without the presence of a woman, with no wife, sister, daughter, above all no mother, is a sad thing. A community without her social action, a church without her ecclesiastical influence and action, a State without her political influence and action, seems to me almost as bad. The *Tribune*, the other day, quoting from some Swedenborgian pastor, said:—"When men and women come together in a good and orderly way, they supply each to the other what is wanted—they fill out a more perfect measure of a man;" and added, "This is a truth which it will be impossible to ignore in future decisions of this question." The advocate of this movement seems to ignore it. There are differences between men and women; they are unlike; there are innumerable diversities among men; and these differences, these diversities are meant to bind them together, not to subdue one class to another; are meant not to establish an excellent privilege of subordination on one side, and an ennobling responsibility upon the other; that the strong shall bear the burdens of the weak, be they weak men or women, and the strong women or men; not as subordinates, but as equal heirs and co-heirs of eternity. For these diversities are nothing as compared with the attributes in which they agree. (Applause.) "When we see the dishonor of a thing, then it is time to renounce it." Ignorance and indifference filled the past; inquiry and interest fill the present. For men to withhold unconsciously, neither hurt them nor debased women; for men to withhold consciously is to shake the foundations upon which the whole structure of our Government is built. Thomas Jefferson asked, can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? Among partakers of the same rational and moral nature, who can make good a right over others which others may not establish over himself? There are but two methods of establishing equality in the political world. Every citizen must be put in possession of his or her rights, or rights must be granted to none. It is an insult to that God who is no respecter of persons, whose mercies and whose judgments are accorded without account of sex, to declare that men are more careful of the moral purity and dignity of one-half His creation than He, its creator. Humanity recognizes no sex. Morals recognize no sex. Virtue and vice, pleasure and pain, happiness and misery, sickness and health, life and death, recognize no sex. The same commandments are laid upon all; the same Christ died for all; the same eternity awaits us all. To his or her own Master this soul standeth or falleth alone. God does not need man's help to save a soul for His kingdom.

SHALL WOMEN WALLOW IN POLITICS?

It is pitiable to hear a man talk about a woman not interfering with politics, and a woman refusing to interfere with politics, on the ground that her womanhood is to be contaminated and soiled. "Virtuous women," the *Observer* informs us, "abhor the proposition to wallow in the mire of politics." The *mire* of politics! What *is* politics? Webster informs us, "it is the science of government." The mistake such writers and men as these are constantly making is in supposing their personal iniquities and meannesses are the things these designate. I know of no worse sign of the times, I see nothing more terribly threatening to the future of the great American Republic, than this estimate being constantly made of the qualifications that are needed to govern it.

THE WALLOWINGS OF MEN.

Men cheat, and steal and thieve and lie, and bribe and are bribed, and corrupt and are corrupted, and run riot in town meetings and assemblies and legislatures, and usurp power in high places—and then cry: "What! would you have women to rule things?" And I answer, "No! I would have men stop doing them, and men and women together do something better." (Applause.) To-day, politics means simply an indecent scramble for office, each man for himself, and let the devil take the hindmost; the foremost, in too many cases, not needing any such taking, being always in his keeping. (Laughter and applause.)

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Meanwhile there is the cause of temperance to be considered. Wednesday's *Tribune* narrates how on Monday night one Gilligan, a soldier at Fortress Monroe, while under the influence of liquor, beat his wife to death. Look at this woman. A little cottage, or an humble home, cleanly and neat; her husband's step firm at the door; her husband's eye bright with a smile, his voice pleasant with kindly greetings as he entered at night his home. A grog shop opened on the path he treads to and from his daily toil. A call to enter. An entrance. For heaven's sake, she cries, let me close that door! Peace, woman! is the answer; would you keep your husband from evil ways, let it be by your influence at home, not by your interference abroad. The disease grows; the madness closes around this poor brain; the life slips down awful steps towards the depths of an awful abyss. The cottage is a hovel; the children are hungry and beaten; the wife is outraged and in rags. For God's sake, she cries, let me withhold this; let me stand between him and the ruin he is working for us and for himself. Stand there, is the reply—plead with him, entreat him, pray for him—do all that may become a woman, and stop there. To plead with him is to plead with a lunatic. To entreat him is to entreat a madman. Pray for him I do. Work for him I will. But I am weak against this brute strength, for a drunken man is no longer a human being, but a beast. Give me the weapon to conquer him, the weapon that will save him, the weapon that will push to this door, and give me opportunity to reason with him as a man.

"The weapon firmly set
And better than the bayonet—
A weapon which comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
But executes the soldier's will,
As lightning does the will of God."

Give me the ballot; the opportunity at least to try to save my husband from perdition and my children and myself a hell upon earth. "Unreasonable desire, unfeminine request, unwomanly demand—the mission of a woman is at home, not dabbling in the filthy pool of politics!" cry in chorus the rum-sellers who thrust the glass to her husband's lips; the legislators who permit the act; the ministers who blaspheme God's truth by telling this woman to submit herself to this brute as unto the Lord: the women who lie secure on manly hearts, the nation which derives a mighty revenue from the anguish of such as she. A miserable den called home, some broken window panes, a fireless hearth, an empty cupboard, an unfurnished room, a helpless woman, a man transformed to a wild beast, night, darkness without, the blackness of darkness encompassing this man's reason and soul—a scene too ghastly for me to paint, too hideous for you to hear. God's eye alone saw and His ear alone heard, as this woman was beaten, bruised, kicked, and pounded out of all likeness of humanity, her soul torn from her distorted, quivering body, and sent up with a vast multitude of others to bear witness against the infidelity and barbarism of a Christian land. With Thomas Jefferson, I say, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, and that His justice will not stay forever." He looked at a few thousands of wronged and suffering slaves, but I think of the sighs and groans, the prayers and tears, the bloody smart, the agony, the broken hearts, the blasted lives, the awful deaths of millions of drunkards' wives. Remember that their cry has gone up day and night to the ear of one who is not deaf, though He be long silent; to one who judges the cause of the poor and needy. A cry which condemns law-breaker and law-expounder, press, pulpit, and society alike. A terrible and awful cry from the depths of an awful despair. "Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord, and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?"

OTHER QUESTIONS.

There is, then, the cause of temperance, the renovation of poor-houses and almshouses, the reformation of reform schools and penitentiaries and jails, the government of schools, the dispensing of public charities, the proper drainage of cities, the investigations of boards of health, the great questions of trade—of capital and labor—in which woman is so profoundly, so tragically interested to-day. These be the questions which are politics—state-craft, indeed—in which the welfare of women is as profoundly involved as the welfare of men—in which they should be all deeply interested, from which they have no right to seek exemption, and which would be the better settled did they do their proper share of the settlement. Are any of these questions unsuitable for a woman to investigate and solve! Will an interest in them make her any the less truly womanly, any the less really fitted for the sphere and the duties of home? If it is right for a woman to abandon her home to convert certain heathen to the religion of Christ, it will certainly be right for a woman to take action upon the laws which are to make or mar the future conduct and welfare of her daughters and her sons. John Randolph once came into a room where some Virginia ladies were working for the Greeks, at that time struggling for liberty, and pointing to a dismal convict gang at the moment passing, said:—"Ladies, the Greeks are at your doors." A woman does not have to go beyond her own home to find reason, and necessity, and ability to interfere in State and national affairs. It will make strife there. A man does not wish discussion when he reaches the shelter of home, but quiet and peace. When Sir Thomas More, condemned to death for conscience sake, said to his wife, "This prison is as near heaven as my own home," and his wife, who knew nothing and cared less for the great cause for which he was about to die, answered only, "Tilly vally, tilly vally," think you his soul found repose with her, or with his daughter Margaret, who could discourse with him of earthly and heavenly things from a wise brain, and give him the comfort likewise of a kind and loving heart? Will men have to dine from home by an earnest talk about sensible subjects? They are now driven away by silly, vapid, idle, ill-tempered vaporings about nothing. Men say to-day, "Away with your strong-minded women. Heaven save me from ever being the husband of any but a sweet, gentle, dependent soul, who will always look up to me." Up and up the sweetness cloys. Up and up the gentleness becomes inanity. Up and up, the dependence grows to be a burden. Up and up, the husband's neck grows tired by reason of looking down into his wife's eyes, and he goes elsewhere to find a woman whose voice talks music and sense to his ear.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A great many editorials have been written about a gathering held in New York two weeks ago. A great many things have been said in the papers about the women who were interested in it, and of which I will say, in passing, I had much rather be the subject than the author of. (Applause.)

THE "OBSERVER," THE "TRIBUNE," THE "HERALD," AND THE PRESS.

"When woman suffrage becomes constitutional in New York and Chicago, we advise all property holders to look to the rural districts." So I read the other day as the verdict of the editor of the *Observer*; and so reading, the verdict I pronounced upon him was: That men have the best opinion of women who are conscious that women ought to have the best opinion of them.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks the sentiments of a wide constituency when it says:—"Recent events have endangered the success of the woman movement. The conclusion any student of the proceedings must arrive at is that, as a deliberative personage, woman is a failure." The *Herald* echoes this sentiment when it asserts that the Convention has really found, by itself, the need of a better cultivation of the feminine intellect; and the *Tribune* reiterates it when it demands that these conventions shall be continued and the great fact fully proven thereby to the world, that woman is not man's superior—that she can quarrel like any Congressman. I would just whisper in the ear of the *Herald* that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony and Mrs. Livermore will probably bear favorable intellectual comparison with any of their members of the City Council of New York or the State Legislature at Albany—not self-constituted, but elected by the votes of their fellow-citizens representative men—and that I would like to look at any two striplings of twenty who turn up their reportorial noses at Lilly Peckham and Phil Couzzins who are fit to hold a candle to them.

WHO RAISED THE DISTURBANCES AT THE CONVENTION.

As a deliberative personage woman is a failure, and for good conduct not a bit better than man. Will those honorable editors take note of the fact that the chief disturbance was occasioned by a man denouncing a woman who is respected wherever her name is known, who is poor because so faithful to her cause? Will they further take note of the fact that women have never been trained to argument and deliberative assemblies, and that it is no more just to condemn their first essays as eternal failures, than to decide a child can never walk because its earliest steps are not so firm and even as a strong man's? Will they further note that this platform was literally free; that here was not put in force the gag-law which is the prominent feature of every convention of men?

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MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 P. M., and 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·00 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·50 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·10 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·38 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P.M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Jobstown, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS

DIXEY & CO.

STORE AND OFFICE

NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED

DRAIN PIPES,

With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.

DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,

HOT-AIR FLUES,

HOPPERS,

GARDEN VASES,

STATUARY, ETC.

OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS

Will consult their interests by giving us a call.

Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours

5 31f DIXEY & CO.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.

T. W. SMALTZ,
5 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM,
2 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1206 Walnut street.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
Property of R. H. Gratz, Esq., going to Europe.
On Wednesday Morning,

June 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1206 Walnut street, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture, comprising suit elegant ebony finish drawing-room furniture, green satin coverings; elegant walnut do., green satin; elegant silk and rosewood tables, inlaid mosaic marbles, elegant rosewood piano, made by Schomacker, cost $700; rosewood melodeon; handsome green cloth and lace curtains; elegant vases, ornaments, marble statue, pier mirror, very elegant clocks, superior hall furniture, dining-room furniture, morocco coverings; superior buffet, large extension tables, handsome carved oak book case; elegant china dinner and dessert set, cut glass; elegant Axminster, Brussels, and other carpets; superior walnut chamber furniture; superior wardrobes; fine hair and spring mattresses, bolster and pillows, bedding; kitchen furniture, etc.

May be examined the day previous to the sale, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE.

Previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold, on the premises, the elegant three-story residence, with three-story back buildings, 26 feet front, extending through to Lyndall street.

Also, superior brick stable and coach house, south side of Lyndall street, between Walnut and Locust, above Twelfth street.

May be examined this day previous to sale, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

Full particulars in handbills and catalogues. 5 29 3t

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS FROM LIBRARIES.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
June 2, at 4 o'clock. 6 1 2t

Orphans' Court Peremptory Sale on the Premises—Estate of George G. Leiper, deceased.
VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
Leiperville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.
On Thursday,

June 3, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale, on the premises—

Valuable Stone Quarry. Mansion, Cotton mill and Tenant-houses, stone and frame Cotton Factory, etc.

Particulars in catalogues. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at No. 204 S. Eleventh street.
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 204 South Eleventh street will be sold the entire stock of a first-class gentleman's furnishing store, comprising a large assortment of fine shirts, under-shirts and drawers, linen and paper collars, gloves of every variety, cuffs, stockings, neckties, fine brushes and combs, perfumery, jewelry, etc., etc.

STORE FIXTURES.—Also 2 elegant plate glass counter show cases, counters, shelving, etc.

The goods are all of the best quality, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues now ready. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear ent

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

Some Scraps Relating to the Institution so Richly Endowed by Dr. Rush.

There is a certain individuality about public libraries which is sometimes very impressive. They seem to partake of the intellectual peculiarities of the people conducting or frequenting them. There is, for instance, an atmosphere of perfect repose about the Philadelphia Library which is in harmony with the well-balanced characteristics of the quiet citizens who thread its galleries with decorous mien. Once within its walls, your foot falls lightly on the clean wooden floor, and your voice instinctively drops to a whisper which cannot drown the solemn ticking of the Protector's clock, whose tireless hands have measured with unerring truth the lapse of time and the progress of humanity from Cromwell's day to ours. The hereditary librarian sits calmly before the time-honored desk of William Penn, but rises with the perfect courtesy of a gentleman of the olden school to answer the inquiries which such surroundings naturally suggest.

In the latter part of the last century it happened that Benjamin West was visiting his friend, the Rev. Samuel Preston, an English clergyman residing at Chevening, in Kent, who possessed a fine collection of works. While examining the choice editions in his friend's library one morning West, said in a familiar manner, which their close intimacy permitted:—"By the way, Preston, you have no children; what is to be done with these volumes when you are gone?"

"It has never occurred to me to make any disposition of them," was the reply.

"Then, my friend, leave them to our library in Philadelphia; for, strange as it may appear to you, we have there a respectable array of authors, and your gift would be highly prized."

The suggestion was adopted, and upon the reverend gentleman's decease his rare and costly books were forwarded to the library company.

We must not forget to pay our tribute of respect, in passing, to the genius and virtues of James Logan. As founder of the Loganian Library he is intimately associated with our present theme. Distinguished as a scholar not less than as a statesman, he was the friend and patron of ingenious men, and constantly exerted himself to procure for merit its deserved applause. Dr. Franklin experienced his protection and friendship in his early career.

Of the many interesting relics scattered about the Philadelphia Library we can only select a few. Among the pictures we must call attention to a curiously prophetic one, painted in 1792, by S. Jennings, a pupil of Benjamin West, which represents the Genius of American Liberty Teaching the Blacks. The writing-desk of William Penn, within the enclosure, was at his manor of Pennsbury, on the Delaware. From its secret drawer the Librarian takes a variety of interesting memorials; among others an original pitcher portrait of Washington, on the wall near at hand hangs an accurate copy of the cast taken by Houdon from Washington's face in life. The original was formerly in the possession of Dr. John Redmond Coxe. From where we now stand may be seen above in the gallery a colossal bust of Minerva, six feet in height, which was behind the Speaker's chair when the first Congress was held in Philadelphia. A foreigner, a man of letters, who was in Philadelphia in the fall of the year 1748—thus speaks of the condition of the library—which was then, according to the *official minutes*, in the "upper room of the westernmost office of the State House," the use of which had been lately granted to the company by the Assembly:—

"On one side of this building—the State House—stands the Library, which was first begun in the year 1742 (it was founded in 1731) on a public-spirited plan, formed and put in execution by the learned Mr. Franklin. For he persuaded first the more substantial people in town to pay forty shillings at the outset, and afterwards annually ten shillings, all in Pennsylvania currency, towards purchasing all kinds of useful books. * * * * There is already a fine collection of excellent works, most of them English, many French and Latin, but few in any other language. The subscribers were so kind to me as to order the Librarian, during my stay here, to lend me any book which I should want without requiring any payment. * * * * Besides the books, several mathematical and physical instruments, and a large collection of natural curiosities, were to be seen in it. Several little libraries were founded in the town on the same footing, or nearly, with this."

An examination of the list of shareholders of the Library Company discloses the fact that the corporation embraced a large majority of those who were distinguished in Philadelphia by learning, fortune, or high social position. At the death of James Logan in 1757, he bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia, with a liberal endowment, the classical library, worth at that time $10,000 in gold, which still bears his name, and has greatly increased in value. In 1792, at the instance of James Logan, a son of the preceding, the Legislature of this State passed an act vesting the property of the Loganian Library in the Library Company of Philadelphia. At present the Loganian collection embraces between ten and eleven thousand volumes, many of them very rare, some, in fact, unique.

The following facts concerning the history of the Philadelphia Library have been gleaned from the original minutes of the company:—

In 1752 "a noble present of antient medals" was received, through Mr. Peters, from Mr. Grey, member of Parliament from Colchester. In 1763 the celebrated John Dickinson, author of the "Farmer's Letters," was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. In 1769 the Union Library Company was united to the Philadelphia Library Company, and in 1771 another junction was formed with the Association Library. In 1773 the books were removed to Carpenter's Hall. Two unsuccessful efforts were made in May and June, 1776, to convene the members to authorize the directors "to remove the books out of town should the British army approach it." It does not appear, however, that the company sustained any loss from those composing that force. On the contrary, it is a pleasure to be able to say that the English officers, without exception, left deposits and paid hire for the books borrowed by them. In 1777 the library-room was occupied by sick soldiery. By the will of the Hon. William Logan, the Library received the same year a very handsome bequest of works of ancient authors. At a general meeting held June 1, 1789, over which Bishop White presided, it was determined to erect a suitable building as soon as one hundred new members could be procured. The list having been completed, the corner-stone of the present edifice now standing on the corner of Fifth and Library streets was laid with appropriate ceremonies. By the 30th of December, 1790, the books were all removed to their new home. In 1792 an additional building, immediately in the rear, was erected by the Philadelphia Library Company for the accommodation of the Loganian collection. The inscription on the corner-stone of the present building declares that the library was instituted "at the instance of Benjamin Franklin." The total number of volumes is about 82,000, and in this enumeration each volume of pamphlets is counted as one book only. If the system pursued in some famous collections was resorted to, the figures would have to be largely increased.

The present Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen:—

George W. Norris,	Peter McCall,
Henry J. Williams,	Alexander Biddle,
Charles Wiling,	Henry Wharton,
David Lewis,	Henry Cramond,
J. I. Clark Hare,	S. Morris Wain.

In addition to the Directors of the Library Company, there are three hereditary Trustees of the Loganian Library (to be succeeded for all time, or as long as any of Logan's descendants exist,) namely, Gustavus George Logan, John Dickinson Logan and John Jay Smith.

DROWNED MAN.—This morning, an unknown man, apparently forty years of age, was found drowned in the Delaware at Almond street wharf. Deceased is five feet eight inches in height, with brown hair and large black goatee. He was dressed in dark cloth suit, check shirt, and laced shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Charles Brown has been held in $700 bail by Alderman Dallas, to answer the charge of assault and battery on Bernard Duffy, residing at Twenty-second and Pemberton streets. Duffy, while seated on his steps, was accosted by Brown, and a war of words ensued, which resulted in the accused striking Duffy in the face.

FELL OVERBOARD.—William Ellis, aged sixteen years, residing at Twenty-fourth and South streets, while fishing on the banks of the Schuylkill, at Gray's Ferry Bridge, yesterday, fell into the river, and was rescued from drowning by the Schuylkill Harbor Police.

STOLE A COAT.—Thomas Duffy slipped into the entry of a house on Dock street yesterday afternoon and stole a coat. As he was leaving the premises, a policeman arrested him and recovered the property. Duffy was sent below by Alderman Carpenter.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—This morning early an individual was arrested in the Fifth district on suspicion of burglary. He had about $9 in pennies, a bottle of champagne, some cigars, etc., in his possession. An owner is wanted for the property.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Wilson Brinkley resided in Woodbury, N. J., and yesterday he was engaged in moving to this city. He was driving a lame horse attached to a very heavy load, and was arrested at Fifth and South streets. Alderman Collins committed him to answer.

DROWNED.—Between seven and eight o'clock last night the Delaware Harbor Police found the body of a drowned man in the Delaware, near Port Richmond. Deceased was dressed in an entire black suit.

RESCUED.—Charles Wescott, while intoxicated, went overboard, last night, at Chesnut street wharf, on the Delaware. He was rescued from a watery grave by Policemen Westcott and Dennard.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR MAY.—The arrests for the month of May numbered 2960, which were divided among the various districts as follows:—

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	186	Fourteenth	38
Second	424	Fifteenth	18
Third	477	Sixteenth	122
Fourth	239	Seventeenth	279
Fifth	303	Eighteenth	43
Sixth	97	Reserve	81
Seventh	200	Chesnut Hill	11
Eighth	90	Schuylkill Harbor	12
Ninth	118	Delaware Harbor	30
Tenth	225	Beggar Detectives	90
Eleventh	79		
Twelfth	128	Total	2960
Thirteenth	43		

THE CAUSE.—A *post mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. McCuen, who died somewhat suddenly at No. 407 Barnwell street, was made yesterday with a view of ascertaining the cause of her death. The report was that she had died from the effects of violence. The examination, however, disclosed the fact that a granulated liver had put an end to her life. The party who was charged with having committed the assault, and who was held to await the result of the examination, was thereupon released. The Coroner held his inquest this morning, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—During the severe storm of last evening, while Mrs. Charles J. Wister was returning to Germantown from the city, the horses attached to her carriage took fright from the lightning and ran away. When at the new turnpike, near Nicetown lane, the carriage was dashed against a bank, and Mrs. Wister was thrown from the vehicle, sustaining serious and, as it proved, fatal injury, by a violent concussion of the brain. She was taken to Cole's Inn, near by, and before medical aid could be procured, expired.

ROBBERIES.—Yesterday afternoon the residence of Mr. I. Harper, No. 1302 North Eleventh street, was entered by thieves and robbed of a lot of wearing apparel. The family were absent at the time, and an entrance was effected by prying open a back window.

The tavern of Mr. Jeremiah King, on the west side of the Schuylkill, near Fairmount, was entered by false keys yesterday, and robbed of some liquor, cigars, etc., in all valued at $50.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAIR.—A regular stated meeting of the Homœopathic Fair Association was held this morning at half-past 11 o'clock, in the College building, in Filbert street, west of Eleventh, Edmund Lawrence, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mrs. Wadleigh was elected Secretary. A number of donations of various articles were received. The fair will be held in Concert Hall on the 15th instant, and promises to be a success.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM THE MAYOR.—Mayor Fox is determined to break up the practice of boys and young men publicly bathing in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and to that end the Chief of Police has directed certain officers in citizen's clothing to arrest all parties so offending.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club will be held to-morrow afternoon. Nominations for officers will be made, and other important business will be brought up. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

OWNER WANTED.—A new valise found on Chesnut street last night awaits an owner at the Sixth District Station House.

STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberries are getting quite plenty. They were selling at 25c. per quart this A. M.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
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5 1 mwsfm PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WASHINGTON BROWN, DECEASED.
Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of WASHINGTON BROWN, deceased, having been granted to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, without delay, to the office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
6 1 tuths3t CHARLES DUTILH, President.

FLOUR.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
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REMOVAL
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THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
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CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
CHAS. MACALESTER,	GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON.	

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 " 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25 " 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00 " 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, of owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1 00 " 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2 50 " 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed: 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
4 6 tuths4p2m

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Appointments by President Grant—A Monument to the Soldiers who Died in the Rebel Prisons—Naval Changes.

Movements of the Pacific Squadron.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Soldiers who Died in Rebel Prison Pens.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A committee of soldiers who were in Southern prisons called upon the President to-day, to request his sympathy and co-operation in the erection of a monument to the Union soldiers who died in Rebel prisons. The President said he would reply in a formal letter to the committee, which might be used in securing the success of their movement.

The Public Debt Statement

will not be issued until late this afternoon. It was completed to-day, and shows a reduction of over eight millions for the month.

Internal Revenue Receipts

were larger yesterday than they have been for years, reaching nearly three millions. This has contributed to reduce the debt.

Cuban Affairs.

The news received here by the Spanish Minister from Spanish authorities in Cuba does not confirm the statements that came through the insurgent agents here of yesterday as to Spanish forces. The number of filibusters who have effected a landing on the island is not so large as represented, nor, according to the Spanish accounts, have they as much arms and ammunition as stated.

Resigned.

John B. Guthrie, for a long time a permanent clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and legal adviser of the department in revenue and custom regulations, has resigned.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yesterday were erroneously stated in the newspapers. The amount is $2,896,000.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President has made the following appointments:—William A. Pile, Governor of New Mexico; Christopher C. Sheats United States Consul at Elsinore; and William M. Kindall Postmaster at Plymouth, Indiana.

Advices from Rear-Admiral Turner—Movements of the Pacific Squadron.

Despatches have been received from Rear-Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific Squadron, dated Valparaiso, May 1. The Powhatan was at that port, having been recently relieved from Tolcohuano. The Dakotah was on the way to Coquimbo from Callao. The Nyack was at Callao. The Kearsarge sailed from Tolcohuano on the 17th of April for the Marquesas, Society, Friendly, and Feejee Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, thence back to the South American coast. The Tuscarora arrived at Valparaiso on 2d of April from Callao. She was preparing to sail for the Gulf of Mexico to join the North Atlantic squadron. The Onward was at Valparaiso.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Norton W. L. Anders has been detached from the Ossipee, and awaits orders to the Juniata. Master A. H. Vail has been detached from the Saginaw, and ordered here for examination for promotion. Surgeon Henry C. Nelson has been ordered to the practice ship Macedonia, relieving C. J. Cleboine, who is placed on waiting orders.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of General Sherman and Staff.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—General Sherman and staff, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Dudley Field, arrived from Washington last evening on the United States steamer Tallapoosa, Commander Chandler. The party have come to attend the wedding of a daughter of General Barry. General Sherman received the usual salute of seventeen guns from the heavy saluting battery of the fortress.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Cotton very firm at 28½@28¾c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn—88@90c. for white. Oats dull at 65@75c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 03½.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton firm; 900 bales sold at 29c. Flour steady; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 2, $1 42½. Corn steady; sales of 29,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales of 8000 bushels at 77c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess, $31 50@31 62½. Lard dull at 19c@19¼c. Whisky dull, and quotations are nominal at $1, free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.
VILLA EDEN, the Country-House on the Rhine. By Auerbach. Translated by Charles C. Shackford. Complete in one volume, cloth. Price $2 00. Immediately.
MOPSA THE FAIRY, a prose story. By Jean Ingelow, with 8 illustrations; 16 mo., cloth. Price, $1 25.
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Sold everywhere; mailed post paid by the Publishers.
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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Advices from the Plains—Movements of the Savages—A Skirmish and its Results—Strikes in New York—Disaster on the Lakes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PLAINS.

News from Camp Supply—The Indian Reservations—Skirmish with the Savages.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The *Republican's* special from Fort Leavenworth says that news from Camp Supply states that 1300 Arapahoes had reached that point. Little Robe and a party of Cheyennes arrived on the evening of the 18th ult. Little Robe promised that the tribe would follow him and go on their reservation.

Companies A and D, 7th Cavalry, under command of Colonel Wier, have been sent after the Fossil creek depredators, some of whom are believed to be white men.

dren.

Lieutenant Marsh and a scouting party, a day or two ago, came up with a small war party of Indians, supposed to be those committing depredations on the Saline river, near the mouth of Buffalo creek, and pursued them fifteen miles, until darkness compelled him to desist. He reports two boys wounded, and a woman and three children missing. The Indians that attacked the Swede settlement, in addition to those they killed, captured two women and two chil-

The Indians, at a point seven miles from Hays City, on Sunday, supposed to be the party that ran the train off the track at Fossil creek, killed two men.

A despatch from Omaha says that the Indians along the Union Pacific Railroad remain quiet at Forts Laramie and Fetterman. A strict non-intercourse with the Indians is enforced by the officers, the intention of the Government being to compel all Indians desirous of trading to move on their reservations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sunday-School Anniversary.

NEW YORK, June 1.—To-day being the fortieth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-schools, over 25,000 children of that city marched in procession.

Strike of the New York Waiters.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The waiters in almost all of the principal hotels of this city struck this morning for an increase of wages.

Fatal Stabbing.

ROCHESTER, June 1.—A man named Smith stabbed Gaskin Linia yesterday, the wound being fatal. Smith went for a doctor for the dying man and then surrendered himself.

Reprieved.

ROCHESTER, June 1.—The Governor has reprieved Messner, sentenced to be hanged on Friday, for two weeks.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	190½	West. Union Tel.	43½
N. Y. and Erie R.	29¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	116
Ph. and Read. R.	100	Toledo and Wabash.	77½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	118¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	79¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	91¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	92¼	Adams Express	59¾
Chi. and W. W. pref.	104½	Wells, Fargo	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	126½	United States	66¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	135⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pacific M. S.	80⅝	Gold	139½

Market steady.

FROM THE WEST.

Sinking of a Steamer.

DETROIT, June 1.—The steamer Dove collided in St. Clair river last night with the propeller May Flower, but was got into shallow water before sinking, and no lives were lost. She will probably be raised.

Obituary.

SPRINGFIELD, June 1.—Father Gallagher, pastor of St. Michael's Church, died to-day.

FROM BOSTON.

Tried for Murder.

BOSTON, June 1.—The trial of Dennis Keen for the alleged decapitation of Dennis Cronan with a meat-axe, commenced at Cambridge to-day.

Annexation to Boston.

The petition of citizens of Somerville for the annexation of that town to Boston, and another petition for the annexation of all the territory north of Charles river within six miles of the City Hall to Boston, have been reported upon by the committee of the Legislature to whom they were referred, and recommended that they be referred to the next General Court.

FROM HAVANA.

Minister Nelson—The Contoocook.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, June 1.—Thomas H. Nelson, American Minister to Mexico, arrived here yesterday on his way to Vera Cruz. The United States steamer Contoocook has returned to this port.

Sugar is dull; the sales have been unimportant at 8¾@8¾ reals.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000	Sch N 6s, '82	49¾	10 sh	Phil & E	31
50 sh	Norristo'n R.	68¾	100	do	860. 31⅛
100 sh	Read.	b30. 50 3-16	100	do	860. 31⅛
300	do.	b30. 50 3-16	100	do	31⅛
100	do	830. 50	100	do	85. 31⅛
200	do	830. 50	100	do	b10. 31⅛
100 sh	Penna R.	58½	100	do	b15. 31⅛
24	do	58½	100	do	b30. 31⅛
100	do	58¾	200	do	b30. 32
1000	do allotm'ts	57⅞	100 sh	Cata Pf.	b60. 36
200 sh	N Y & M.	b60. 4 94	48 sh	C & Am R.	b5. 128
100	do	b60. 4 94	100 sh	Sch N Pf.	b60. 20½

SECOND BOARD.

$5000	Phila & E 1s	89¾	100 sh	Phil & E.	b30. 31⅛
$12000	do	b5. 89¾	200	do	18. 31⅛
$5000	Leh 6s, '84	84	300	do	18. 31⅞
$4000	City 6s, N. cap.	99¾	300	do	18. b30. 32
12 sh	Reading R.	50	100	do	b30. 32
100	do	49¾	17 sh	Penna R.	58
200	do	18. 830. 49¾	12	do allotm'ts	18 57⅝
100	do	b30. 49¾	100 sh	O C & A R.	b30 43½
200	do	49 94	200 sh	Leh N Stk.	18. 37⅝

—A letter addressed to "Mr. Pat banahan, 122 elen st. larns mass." is seeking a destination.

—Over 1000 tons of ice was burned up at Bridgeport lately.

—California shipped $4,000,000 worth of wheat and flour last year.

—A calf with a heavy fleece of fine wool is the latest sensation in Indiana.

—Candy peddlers are flocking into the Hub preparatory to the Peace Jubilee.

—A Baltimore Post Office clerk of thirty years' standing is to have his head cut off.

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Relations of America and the Mother Country Discussed—Our Minister to Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Motley and the English Journals—The Relations Between England and the United States.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 1.—Nearly all the journals have articles to-day on the presentation of the address to Mr. Motley, and discuss the probable future relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The *Times*, after contrasting Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate with Mr. Motley's language of yesterday, hopes that the peaceful tendency of the latter is not a tribute to appearances, but a real and practical indication of the intention of his Government. Setting aside all controversies, Great Britain offers Mr. Motley a hearty welcome.

The *Times* is assured that both the Government and people of the nation will reciprocate his friendly expressions.

Future Form of the Spanish Government.

MADRID, June 1.—It is reported that the Republican members will not oppose a final vote in the Cortes on the question of a future form of government for Spain, but will unanimously refuse to subscribe to the oaths prescribed by the new constitution.

—It is said that smoking near the Coliseum will be prohibited by the Hub authorities.

—The Lockport *Journal* advises its readers to place stuffed cats in their strawberry beds.

—New Orleans has voted $500 worth of poisoned sausages for stray dogs. "Like cures like."

—Nearly one thousand horses have been shipped from Madison, Ind., since the first of January.

—Dead Fall, a Pacific Railroad town, claims to be the worst and most lawless town on the entire line.

—A candidate for the Coliseum chorus wants to know whether "With Verdure Clad" is the same song as "Wearing of the Green."

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet of best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 618 MARKET Street, Philada.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 6 WI General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
14th May, 1869.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class), for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 12th of JUNE next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following Monday (June 14), for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bids will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them. *No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

GREAT NATIONAL
PEACE JUBILEE!
(Projected by Mr. P. S. GILMORE),
To be held in the
CITY OF BOSTON,
JUNE 15, 16, 17, 18, AND 19, 1869,
To Commemorate the Restoration of
PEACE THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

This glorious event in our National History will be celebrated by the
GRANDEST MUSICAL FESTIVAL
Ever known in the History of the World.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Members of his Cabinet, Heads of Departments, Governors of all the States, and many other distinguished persons from all parts of the country, together with the Representatives of Foreign Governments at Washington, have been invited by the Mayor and City Council of Boston to become the guests of the city during the Festival.

AN IMMENSE COLISEUM,
The largest structure in America, capable of accommodating
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
Has been erected especially for this occasion. The interior of the building will be magnificently Decorated with Emblems of
NATIONAL PEACE AND HARMONY.
The extraordinary expense incurred in preparing for this great Festival has been met, with remarkable generosity, by the public-spirited, art-loving citizens of Boston, and the Executive Committee take great pleasure in announcing the following

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME
For the Five Days of the Festival.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.,
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.
PRAYER BY REV. E. E. HALE,
To be followed by an address by
HIS HONOR MAYOR SHURTLEFF,
Welcoming all guests and visitors to Boston and to Massachusetts; also a Congratulatory Address by
HON. ALEX. H. RICE,
On the RESTORATION OF PEACE AND UNION throughout the Land.
The Inaugural Ceremonies will be followed by a
GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,
in which the
GREATEST ORATORIO CHORUS
ever assembled, comprising over EIGHT HUNDRED VOCAL ORGANIZATIONS, who have been in rehearsal for many months, will take part, accompanied by a Grand Orchestra of ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS, selected from the best Orchestras, Bands, and Musical Associations in the United States.

SELECTIONS TO BE PERFORMED.

PART I.

1. Grand Choral, "A Strong Castle is our Lord".....Luther
FULL CHORUS—GRAND ORCHESTRA AND GREAT ORGAN.
2. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
SELECT ORCHESTRA—600 PERFORMERS.
3. Glory be to God on High—"Twelfth Mass".....Mozart
FULL CHORUS, WITH ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN ACCOMPANIMENT.
4. Prayer—"Ave Maria".....Gounod
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
The introductory Violin obligato usually rendered by one person will be played by two hundred violinists.
5. National Air—"The Star Spangled Banner," with an additional verse by W. T. W. Ball.
"Now, as North or as South in the Future we'll stand,
Both Brothers united throughout this broad land;
And the Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."
Sung by the Full Chorus, with Grand Orchestra, Organ, Military Band, Drum Corps, Chiming of Bells, and ARTILLERY ACCOMPANIMENT.
Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.

PART II.

6. Invocation. A Hymn of Peace, written for this occasion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to the music of Keller's American Hymn.
FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, ORGAN AND MILITARY BAND.
7. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
PERFORMED BY A SELECT ORCHESTRA OF 500 PERFORMERS.
8. Inflammatus, "Stabat Mater".....R